The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

CHICAGO
WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

THE LEADING NEWSPAPER IN THE NORTHWEST.

THE PAPER FOR THE
FARMER,
MECHANIC,
MANUFACTURER,
MERCHANT,
BANKER,
PROFESSIONAL MAN,
AND THE FIRESIDE.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1874.

The coming year promises to be the most eventful in a political sense that we have seen since the close of the war. The questions which have engrossed and divided the public mind during the past twenty years are rapidly passing away, and we find growing up in different parts of the country a party called by various names—in California the Independent party, in Iowa the Anti-Monopoly party, in Wisconsin the Reform party, in Illinois the Farmers' Movement—having a common purpose and inspiration, and exhibiting a strength which proves that it answers one of the chief demands of the hour. The CHICAGO TRIBUNE will give a large share of its attention to this NEW MANIFESTATION OF PUBLIC SENTIMENT. It holds:

1st. That the old party organizations are essentially corrupt and fraudulent. Having no longer any principles to carry into effect, they have become mere business enterprises, making a show of opposition to each other, but really sharing in the proceeds of profligate and dishonest legislation. To suppose that any healthful reform can flow from the pretended efforts of these worn-out and demoralized partnerships is altogether vain and illusory.

2d. That the tariff system now in vogue is a cunning device to rob the many for the benefit of the few, and that its effect is to cause farm products to exchange for about one-half the quantity of foreign or "protected" goods they would otherwise buy.

3d. That railroads cannot exact more than a fair rate of interest on the capital actually invested in them, and that when, in addition to this, they claim dividends on watered stock and fraudulent bonds, the State may rightfully interfere for the protection of the people; that unjust discriminations between different localities are in violation of law and should be prohibited.

4th. That subsidies or bounties of money, land, or public credit, to railway, steamship, or other corporations, are flagrant abuses of the powers of government, fraught with the gravest dangers to the people, and tending to promote corruption, extravagance, speculation, and financial disaster.

The general character of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is too well established to need recapitulation. It is always independent and fearless in the expression of its views. In its news department it is second to no paper in the United States. The Weekly Edition contains a carefully prepared summary of the news of the week, brought down to the hour of going to press.

Literary, political, financial, social, and agricultural topics will constitute, as heretofore, leading features of the Weekly Edition, and no pains will be spared to increase its attractiveness in these departments. Its market reports are unsurpassed, embracing all the information which farmers require for the intelligent transaction of business, both as sellers and buyers.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is a large eight-page sheet, of the same size as the Daily Tribune, consisting of fifty-six columns of closely-printed matter, and, as a family newspaper and in its general make-up, is unsurpassed by any paper in the land.

THE TRIBUNE will be furnished during the ensuing year at the following rates, payable in advance:

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Single Copy	$ 2.00
Five Copies	7.50
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Twenty Copies	20.00

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Daily Edition, one year	$12.00
Sunday Edition, one year	2.50

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State & Washington-sts.,
CALL ATTENTION TO
Superior Fabrics at Low Prices
IN THEIR
BLACK DRESS GOODS
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Cashmere and Cashmere Cloth.
Double Drap d'Ete.
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French Merino, 4-4, 5-4 and 8-4.
Full lines of the most popular brands of Alpacas, Mohairs, and Brilliantines; Serge Velours, Biarritz, Empress and Henrietta Cloths; Bombazines; Eng. Crapes and Crape Veils, &c., &c., all at
Satisfactory Prices!
STATE AND WASHINGTON-STS.

PIANOS.

HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S
PIANOS.
SEVENTY-FIVE first premiums awarded for BEST PIANOS.
20,000 have been manufactured and are now in USE.
Franz Liszt, first of living Pianists, says it is the most admirable instrument ever made.
These Pianos, both Grand and Square, can be seen in Chicago, in large numbers, with a variety of other manufactures, at the Piano and Organ Warerooms of
W. W. KIMBALL,
STATE AND ADAMS-STS.
A large assortment of new Pianos and Organs to RENT.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
J. M. ADSIT,
BANKER,
Has Removed to 38 Clark-st.,
OGDEN'S BUILDING.

FINANCIAL.

Allen, Stephens & Co.,
DOMESTIC BANKERS,
25 PINE-ST.,
NEW YORK.
Organized for the business of out-of-town Banks and Bankers exclusively, to whose business a thorough and unusual attention will be given.
Do NO stock business and do NOT accept speculative accounts.
Four per cent interest on deposits.

FOR SALE.

SLABS for SALE
At Sawmill, east end of Illinois-st., North Side, $5 per cord in yard, $6 per cord delivered.

ICE CREAM.
BRAZELTON is still supplying Families and Parties with his splendid Ices from 102 East Madison-st. and 156 Twenty-second-st.

PRINTERS, STATIONERS, &c.

SHIPPING TAGS
STRING TAGS, AND GUM LABELS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,
118 and 120 Monroe-st.

CONSUMERS will find it profitable to get our prices before ordering elsewhere. HINDLE & JENKINS, Wholesale and Retail Stationers, Printers, and Blank Book Manufacturers, 186 Clark-st.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.
The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of WILLIAMSON, GRAY & CO. has been dissolved by mutual agreement, James B. Chess retiring. J. H. Williamson and Henry C. Gray are alone authorized to collect debts due and settle all business of the firm, and will carry on the business of Cutlery, Guns, Plated Ware, &c., under the firm name of
WILLIAMSON, GRAY & CO.,
As before, at 213 West Madison-st., Chicago.

NOTICE.

Public Notice
IS HEREBY GIVEN that no person except Charles D. Newbury, or the undersigned, has any authority to collect any money due the late firm of Drew & Newbury, nor to sign the name of said firm and of the undersigned, and that all receipts otherwise executed will be disregarded. GEORGE G. NEWBURY,
Successor to late firm of DREW & NEWBURY.
Chicago, Nov. 22, 1873.

MEETINGS.

Attention, Sir Knights.
Special Conclave of Apollo Commandery, No. 1, K. T., this (Tuesday) evening at 7½ o'clock, at Hall, 156 Twenty-second-st., for work on K. T. Order. Visiting Sir Knights courteously invited. By order of the E. C.
R. B. W. LOCKE, Recorder.

Masonic.
Ashlar Lodge, No. 308, A. F. and A. M.—Special meeting this (Tuesday) evening at 7½ o'clock, in their hall in Masonic Temple, for work on the First Degree. The fraternity cordially invited. By order of the W. M.
C. H. CRANE, Sec.

Masonic.
A Regular Communication of Landmark Lodge, No. [illegible], A. F. & A. M., will be held at the hall of Waldeck Lodge, corner of South Park-av. and Twenty-seventh-st. (entrance on Twenty-seventh-st.), this (Tuesday) evening, Nov. 25, at 7½ o'clock, for work on the 3d degree. The craft are cordially invited. By order of the W. M.
J. R. CHADWICK, Sec.

THE SPANISH QUESTION.

Minister Sickles at Peace with the Madrid Authorities.

He Expressly Denies the Reported Rupture.

His Relations with the Spanish Government Are Unchanged.

He Never Said that War Was Inevitable.

Further Expressions of War-Feeling by President Grant.

How He Has Been Held Back by the Law of 1868.

Nothing Else Prevented a Demand for Ample Reparation.

If Possible He Would Have Taken the Promptest Action.

He Is in Favor of Free Cuba and Annexation Ultimately.

He Believes the Castelar Government and the United States Natural Allies.

The Germans Increasing Their Feet in Spanish Waters.

The Virginius Said to Have Forfeited Her American Registry.

IN MADRID.

A SENSATION SPOILED.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The agent of the Associated Press here is authorized by Minister Sickles to say that there is no foundation for the report published in New York on the 21st, to the effect that he (Sickles) had broken off his social relations with the Foreign Minister, and that he expressed the opinion that war is inevitable. The agent is authorized to state that there is no foundation whatever for the dispatch; that the official and personal relations between Minister Sickles and the Spanish officials are unchanged, and that Sickles has not expressed any opinion as to the result of the pending question.

THE SPANISH PRESS

complains that the enemies of Spain telegraph false news to the United States.

SERRANO FOR MILITARY DICTATOR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24.—There is nothing really new in regard to Spanish affairs except an intimation merely, through British sources, of the probability of Marshal Serrano being declared military dictator.

ENCOURAGING ASSURANCE FROM CUBA.

MADRID, Nov. 24.—President Castelar has received a dispatch from Capt.-Gen. Jovellar, assuring the Home Government that the authority of the Republic will be obeyed in the Island of Cuba.

AT HAVANA.

BRITISH WAR VESSELS AT SANTIAGO.

HAVANA, Nov. 24.—The British gunboat Woodlark arrived at Santiago de Cuba on the 18th, and on the following day the ship-of-war Danae, with Commodore De Horsey, senior officer at Jamaica, arrived from Port Royal. Gen. Burriel embarked on the steamer Trinidad, for Havana, before De Horsey came ashore.

THE PRESIDENT'S VIEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24.—The people have watched eagerly, since the taking of the Virginius, for a sign from the President which would indicate whether he was inclined to war or a diplomatic adjustment of the Spanish difficulty. It was natural that the views of the Chief Magistrate, the great soldier who is thought by many to be no less a great statesman, should be looked for with interest. The position of the President is not, however, one which leaves him free to publish his personal feelings from the housetops; and although he has talked at times with others than those of his own household on this subject, he has done so in the guarded way natural to and necessary to the official. The little he has let fall has been variously interpreted, generally in accordance with the wishes of those under whose observation his meagre expressions have fallen. It can no longer be gainsaid that from the first

THE PRESIDENT HAS BEEN CHAFING

under the restraints which leave him free only to act after Congress shall have marked out that which should be done; that, from the time of the taking of the Virginius, and the inhuman butchery of her crew, he has longed to take bolder and more aggressive steps than the law of the land authorizes him to take. Although that which he has before to-day said, can very properly be construed to sustain the above position, many and bitter complaints have been uttered against those who have thus construed his position, as sensational and exaggerating news-mongers, who only care to create excitement, and who to do so are willing to involve the President and country.

IN AN INTERVIEW

which the President had to-day with a prominent Western Congressman, he spoke most freely and unreservedly on this subject. This interview is a sufficient answer to those who have charged that improper motives have actuated newspaper correspondents who have interpreted his position as that of a man who believes that the United States has just cause for war with Spain unless immediate and full reparation is made by the latter power. In the conversation alluded to, the Spanish complication was fully discussed. The President, in most unmistakable language, regretted that not only the Constitution prohibited him from taking immediate action to secure reparation for an insult offered to the American flag, but that a law of 1868 passed for the purpose of tying the hands of Andrew Johnson also hampered him. He alluded to the act of taking the Virginius as an unlawful one, and the shooting down of American citizens by Burriel as brutal and unjustifiable; and he construes the two acts, together with the manner in which the official representative of the United States, Vice-Consul Schmitt, was treated as a deliberate insult to the United States, offered in cold blood and with a full understanding of all the importance and gravity of the offense.

THE PRESIDENT'S ACTION TAMPERED BY LAW.

When it was remarked to him that, had the victims of Burriel's brutality been British subjects the old lion would have roused to a speedy and fearful avenging of the crime, he quickly rejoined that there would have been in this case just as much prompt and decisive action taken by the American Government as could possibly have been taken by the Government of Great Britain, if the Chief Magistrate had not been so restricted by the Constitution and the laws as that he could go no further than to enter a protest and await action by Congress.

WHAT THE MESSAGE WILL RECOMMEND.

The President said that in his message he would lay before Congress all the facts bearing upon the case that shall have come into the possession of the Government; and then, he added, significantly, five days will be ample time in which to decide as to the proper action to be taken by Congress in the case. The President said he was

IN FAVOR OF FREE CUBA,

but that he did not mean by that that he favored an annexation, although he believed that in time annexation would be accomplished in the natural course of things. In alluding to the relations sustained by the United States Government with the Spanish Government, the President said that

THE CASTELAR REPUBLIC AND THE UNITED STATES WERE NATURAL ALLIES;

that they had common interests, common sympathy, common aims, and common friends. He added that the enemies of one are the enemies of the other. While this is the case, the relations subsisting between the Castelar Republic, and the Spanish governing power in Cuba are not friendly; and the orders and directions of the Home Government are likely to be evaded, disobeyed, and ignored by the Government authorities in Cuba, whenever by any pretext such a result can be accomplished; so that, while the Castelar Government is held responsible and cannot evade the responsibility for the acts of the Spanish authorities in Cuba, yet the latter can embarrass the former to the greatest extent, while the Home Government is powerless to arrest the evil till the mischief is done. There is no love lost among the Spanish authorities in Cuba for the United States. We have no sympathies in common.

THE LAW OF 1868,

to which the President referred, is the act of July 7, in regard to the rights of American citizens in foreign states; and the particular part of it which the President complains of as hampering the American Government is the third section, which is as follows:

That whenever it shall be made known to the President that any citizen of the United States has been unjustly deprived of his liberty, by or under the authority of any foreign Government, it shall be the duty of the President forthwith to demand of that Government the reasons for such imprisonment; and, if it appears to be wrongful, and in violation of the rights of American citizenship, the President shall demand the release of all such citizens. If it be that the release so demanded be unreasonably delayed or refused, it shall be the duty of the President to use such means, not amounting to acts of war, as he may think necessary and proper to obtain or effectuate such release and all the facts and proceedings relative thereto shall, as soon as practicable, be communicated by the President to Congress.

THE PRESIDENT IS, WITHOUT MODIFICATION, A WAR MAN,

as the term is understood to-day; and that he does not object to being so considered there is no room to doubt. His whole manner and conversation were free in the interview, of which the foregoing is a brief synopsis. The conversation was free from restraint, and the President, so far from displaying any desire to conceal his opinions, seemed rather to court publicity for them.

NO FRESH ADVICES FROM ABROAD.

Up to the time of this conversation, which terminated at 3 o'clock this afternoon, no fresh advices from abroad concerning the Virginius case had reached the President.

NAVAL MATTERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24.—Operations continue being actively pushed at the navy yard. The long working hours having been found to cause too severe a strain upon the workmen, orders have been issued that hereafter work will commence one hour later in the morning, the time for quitting to remain as heretofore.

THE NANTUCKET AND JASON

have been removed to private shipyards, their not being sufficient accommodation at the navy yard.

THE AJAX

having been taken from the dry-dock yesterday, was towed to-day to the south wharf, and a large number of hands placed upon her.

THE STEAMER MONONGAHELA,

with a supply of torpedoes to be used in the Delaware in case of necessity, and the steam yacht America, lately purchased by the Navy Department for $200,000, have not yet arrived, but are hourly expected. Mr. Steers, builder of the latter vessel, is said to have guaranteed that she could travel from Key West to Florida, 71 miles, in four hours. She has a tonnage of between 600 and 700 tons; and is reported to be the fastest boat of her class in existence.

THE DISPATCH BOAT, PINTA,

yesterday presented a busy sight. About 100 men were employed on and around her, hurrying with the utmost haste to give the vessel the finishing touches, so that she could be enabled to start last night or this morning. Caulkers and riggers, sailmakers and carpenters, were bustling and running to and fro, and laborers were engaged in placing the stores aboard. The Pinta will stop at Fort Mifflin, and also be supplied with ordinance stores, and from there will sail immediately for Key West. She is one of the fastest tug-boats in the navy, and will prove of great service.

SOME MONITORS STILL NEGLECTED.

No orders have as yet been received to refit the other monitors lying at League Island; but it is said that in a few weeks is expected to have that station cleared of every vessel at present anchored there.

A REPAIR DEPOT AT KEY WEST.

Engineer J. Q. H. Zeigler, who has had charge of the department for furnishing coal in this city, has been removed to Key West, with instructions to open a repair depot at that post, for the purpose of keeping such vessels as may be sent to that locality in good order, and repairing others in case of accident or injuries from whatever cause. Skilled and experienced workmen are being selected from this city, both in and out of the navy-yard, to accompany Engineer Zeigler to assist him at his new post of duty.

ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Nov. 24.—Considerable excitement was created in this vicinity by the statement published that Col. Flagler, Commandant at the Rock Island Arsenal, had received peremptory orders from the War Department to forward immediately to Fortress Monroe all the available war material stored here, amounting to about 250 car-loads, and several hundred cannon. The report is untrue, Col. Flagler having received no such orders. The amount of serviceable war material on the island is not large, and will not be sent forward except in case of great danger.

AT THE WASHINGTON YARD.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—There are 1,000 men employed in the Navy-Yard. The monitor Ajax was taken off the dry-dock yesterday, and the Terror takes her place to-day. The monitors Nantucket and Jason have been sent to private yards. It is reported that all the monitors at League Island will be put in order at once.

AT CHARLESTOWN.

BOSTON, Nov. 24.—At the Charlestown Navy-Yard 2,100 men are at work. The Franklin will be ready for sea in two weeks.

THE SPANISH SLOOP-OF-WAR ARAPILES.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—The Spanish sloop-of-war Arapiles left the Navy-Yard this morning, and dropped down to the Battery, preparatory to sailing for Cuba. Her repairs are incomplete.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—The rumor that the sloop Arapiles had left the Brooklyn Navy-Yard proves incorrect.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 24.—At the meeting of the Cuban Patriotic Association, on Saturday evening, Senor Rossi presented the Association with a lot, 20 by 127 feet, in Beverly, N. J., to be disposed of for the benefit of the Cuban cause. The President read an address in the Spanish language, which had been adopted at a Cuban meeting in Key West and transmitted to the President of the Philadelphia and other Associations. It concluded as follows:

If we, who are mostly poor workmen who support ourselves by our labor, will do so much, what will the wealthy and learned Cubans in the several cities of the East do? Countrymen, everywhere, we request you to act promptly and energetically, and soon our holiday will come.

JERSEY CITY IN ARMS.

A dispatch just received from Jersey City states that a corps of 5,000 men is already organized there, and will be equipped and ready to volunteer in the Cuban cause at a day's notice.

NEW YORK REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—The Republican Central Committee met to-night and adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the recent event of the outrage upon a vessel carrying our national flag and brutal and summary execution of persons seized on board the Virginius demands speedy redress, and such indemnity for the future as will prevent a repetition of such acts.

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy to all people struggling for freedom and redress from the power of tyranny and despotism.

Resolved, That if the people of Spain are seriously desirous of establishing a republican form of government, their first act marking the consistency and justice of their professions will be to release from subjection any portion of their territory, give liberty to the slaves, and to the people of Cuba a government of their own choice.

Resolved, That we rely with entire confidence upon the wisdom and patriotism of the Administration and war-making power of the country to take such action as may be necessary to vindicate the honor of the nation consistent with the obligations of the Government in the best interests of the whole people.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

IN DETROIT.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 24.—A large meeting of the colored men of this city was held this evening at the Croghan Street Church. After remarks by several gentlemen, resolutions were adopted urging the Government to improve the present opportunity for freeing Cuba from the Spanish yoke, and emancipating the slaves in that island; and also asking for the passage of a law by Congress guaranteeing civil rights to all negroes in America.

The feature of the evening was an exceedingly radical speech in favor of civil rights, by the Hon. J. Logan Chipman, one of the leading Democratic lawyers of the city, at one time editor of the *Free Press*, and also the candidate of his party for Congress in this district six years ago. It created no little sensation, and was vehemently applauded by the colored men present.

ADVICES FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TREACHERY ON BOARD THE VIRGINIUS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24.—A report gained currency here to-day that the capture of the Virginius was brought about by Spanish emissaries who were on board of the vessel in disguise. It is supposed that it was though their agency that she sprung a leak, whereby her speed was greatly retarded. The Virginius was a very swift vessel, while the Tornado was heavy and slow; and to those acquainted with these facts, it has been a matter of surprise that the former was so easily overtaken by the latter.

A HERALD DISPATCH DENIED.

The British Minister to-day authorized the contradiction of a statement telegraphed to the *Herald* last Friday evening, stating that he had received a dispatch from his Government saying that the Government did not intend to make any disposition of its naval forces until there was fuller evidence of the need of a demand upon the part of Great Britain to protect the interests of its subjects.

THE VIRGINIUS NOT AN AMERICAN VESSEL.

A suspicion is entertained by a prominent Treasury officer that, notwithstanding the fact, as proven upon examination, that the American register of the Virginius was regular, and the law in regard to the procurement thereof complied with, she has a later register from another country, which would forfeit her character as an American vessel.

THE EMBARGOED ESTATES RELEASED.

Admiral Polo, the Spanish Minister in Washington, has an official dispatch to the effect that the order releasing the embargoed estates of Americans in Cuba would be published this morning in the official gazette in Madrid. This dispatch was officially communicated to Secretary Fish to-night. This is regarded as a significant indication of the desire of the Spanish Government to conciliate the American Government, as the limit of time given them by the United States within which this release should be made would not have expired until the 27th inst.

AT THE ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Nov. 24.—Our Davenport neighbors have been enjoying a sensational report to the effect that orders had been received at the Rock Island Arsenal for the immediate shipment East of all available guns and munitions. Inquiry reveals the fact that the only orders received were for the forwarding of a lot of artillery-harness, and two car-loads were sent. The commandant is, however, prepared to forward at a few hours' notice any serviceable material at the post. It is not expected, in the event of war, that this Arsenal will be called upon to do any manufacturing. All its energies are at present required in the work of building, which progresses slower than desired, owing to the failure of the contractors to supply stone as fast as needed, thus necessitating a considerable reduction in the force of stone-cutters.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE AMERICAN AND ENGLISH CONSULS AND GEN. BURRIEL.

The correspondence between the American and English Consuls at Santiago de Cuba and Gen. Burriel, the Spanish Commandant, is published. E. G. Schmitt, Vice Consul of the United States, complained that the transmission of a telegram to the American Consul at Jamaica, in relation to the Virginius, was prevented. This letter is dated Nov. 2. A second communication mentions that the first has not been acknowledged. Vice Consul Schmitt asks admission to the prisoners. This letter is dated Nov. 3. The third communication once more refers to the non-acknowledgment of the previous notes. Vice Consul Schmitt again claims admission to the prisoners, and enters a protest against all the proceedings in regard to the Virginius.

The next document is from Gen. Burriel, in reply to the foregoing. Gen. Burriel apologizes for delaying his answer, mentioning that certain holidays had prevented him from paying immediate attention to the Colonel's letters. Gen. Burriel admits that he forbade the transmission of the telegram, and avers that his powers permitted him to do so. Gen. Burriel, referring to the Colonel's plea that the Virginius sailed under American colors, says that it was well known that the Virginius was freighted to aid the insurrection, and sailed under all colors. Under these circumstances, the crew being subject to trial by a special tribunal, Gen. Burriel opines that he could not act in the matter of giving the American Consul admission to the prisoners. The writer adds that the mere fact of the men being in the company of well-known chiefs of the insurrection would suffice to deprive them of all rights to protection from the country whence they proceeded. Alluding to the Consul's verbal statements in regard to Ryan, Gen. Burriel declares that Ryan himself confessed he was born in Canada. Gen. Burriel threatens to ask the Government to withdraw its exequatur from the Vice Consulate on the ground of hasty and ill-founded protests. This letter is dated Nov. 4. It is claimed that Vice-Consul Schmitt hereupon wrote to Gen. Burriel expressing regret at his hasty action, and asking that the exequatur should not be withdrawn. Gen. Burriel's reply is a justification of his course of action, and closes with a remark that the question of withdrawing the exequatur is left to the decision of the political Governor. The letter is dated Nov. 7.

The last file of documents include, firstly, a letter from Theodore Brooks, her Britannic Majesty's Vice-Consul ad interim, who protests against the execution of sixteen of the prisoners who claim to be British subjects. In the name and by the order of Commodore De Horsey, commander of Her Britannic Majesty's naval forces in the West Indies, the writer asks that the execution be delayed. This letter is dated Nov. 7.

The second communication from Vice-Consul Brooks urges again that the delay be accorded, in consequence of the receipt of a dispatch from Jamaica setting forth that the Virginius had cleared from Jamaica, intending to proceed to Limon Bay, whither the English subjects who embarked as passengers or crew might have believed they were proceeding.

Gen. Burriel answered these communications by refusing to postpone the execution, the writer alleging that though the English authorities at Kingston had sought to prevent the freighting of the Virginius in violation of the law, it was, nevertheless, proven that arms and ammunition of war had been taken from Puerto Principe, to be landed on Cuban soil. The Virginius was, therefore, to be held as a pirate.

TWEED'S CONFEDERATES.

Ingersoll and Farrington Arrested and Held for Trial.

State-Senator Genet in Custody for the Harlem Court-House Fraud.

Ex-Mayor Hall Not Likely to Be Tried Again.

The Tweed Counsel Contempt Case Postponed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SHERIFF BRENNAN'S TRIUMPH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—Sheriff Brennan, his old political enemy, was Tweed's first visitor this morning. At the time of his visit, 8 o'clock, the Sheriff found him breakfasting in his cell, formerly Stokes', No. 4, in the condemned row. He asked Tweed if he needed anything, and whether he could serve him in any way. Tweed complained of the dampness and stench of his cell, and examination showed that the sewerage was so defective that exceedingly offensive odors were emitted therefrom. The Sheriff at once gave written orders to Warden Johnson to remove Tweed from the condemned cell to the southern wing of the prison, where he would have more light and air. While he was being transferred to his new quarters, Tweed was in the custody of Deputy-Sheriff Shields. Nothing has been done towards his removal to the Penitentiary, though Judge Davis was to have issued papers in the matter to-day.

WHAT WILL TWEED'S BUSINESS BE?

Much inquiry has been made to-day concerning the disposition to be made of him on the island, and the effect of a stay of proceedings should it be obtained. The law requires that he shall perform the same kind of duty as the other prisoners.

HE IS NOT A RUFFIAN.

Notwithstanding his age, 55, and his fast failing strength, most people have imagined Tweed to be a coarse, uneducated, and unrefined man; but the truth is that except in moments of wild, unrestrainable rage he was dignified and extremely polite. On no occasion did he ever use the slang phrases attributed to him. Few public men of this city 55 years of age were better educated than Tweed, but lately his reading has not extended beyond the daily papers.

TRANSFER OF REAL ESTATE OF THE PRISONER.

Saturday last, the deeds of the real estate transferred by Richard M. Tweed to various persons in the interest of his brother, William M. Tweed, were filed in the Register's office. More than a year ago, Richard M. Tweed was deeded a large amount of property by his brother, in order that he (Richard M.) might become his bondsman, and at the same time a large amount of property was deeded to Benjamin F. Fairchild, who also became a bondsman for Tweed. The greater part of this property has now been deeded back by Richard M. Tweed, but instead of going direct to the prisoner, is distributed among various persons to whom William M. Tweed is indebted.

COUNSEL FEES.

For instance, to ex-Judge William Fullerton, one of his counsel, is transferred a large block of real estate, consisting of a quarter of one entire square, at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street and Fourth avenue, for $80,000. It is worth a great deal more in the open market. Elihu Root, another of his lawyers, received property valued at $100,000, for which Root pays $70,000, making his fees $30,000. Two lots are transferred to Fairchilds, consisting of Fifth avenue property and real estate opposite the Eighth avenue entrance to Central Park, the whole valued at $75,000.

Mr. Eddleston, his law-partner, obtains two lots in the lower part of the city, in consideration of $200,000—worth, probably, twice as much. John C. Halligan, one of his clerks, obtains a house in Fifteenth street, near Seventh avenue.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TWEED'S CONFEDERATES IN TROUBLE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—The conviction of Tweed, and the admission of strong evidence against him affecting all the other minor cases, causes much inquiry to be made as to the course to be pursued against his confederates under indictment. It is generally felt that the success of the suit against Tweed greatly simplifies all the others. In fact most of them go by default. The officials were so positive of this, that Tweed was no sooner convicted than they issued a warrant for the

SEIZURE OF THE INDICTED PERSONS.

Many of them are now under arrest. Ingersoll and Farmington were arrested last Thursday. Senator Henry C. Genet was arrested to-day, and remains in custody. Tweed was the "king-pin," to use the remark of a prominent official, and the rest fall with him. His fate was as unexpected to them as to him. He has stood in the breach, protecting them, for two years,—they even boasted that they were safe as long as the "Boss" fought,—and it was frequently a bitter complaint on the part of Tweed himself, that none of those whose fate depended upon his success or failure had contributed to the common defense. Inquiry as to the probable disposition of the other Ring cases, as they are called, shows that there are

STILL UNDER INDICTMENTS

not quashed, the following persons charged with various offenses, most of them, with several District Commissioners, connected with the general conspiracy: Ex-Mayor Hall, Jno. McB. Davidson, James H. Ingersoll, Thomas Cowan, Jno. D. Farrington, Richard B. Connolly, Henry C. Genet, William H. Cooper, and Michael Norton.

THE CASE AGAINST EX-MAYOR HALL

has been tried twice ineffectually, and will not be tried again. He was jointly indicted with Tweed and Connolly on the omnibus indictment, on which Tweed has just been convicted. On being asked on Sunday last if Hall would now be tried on this indictment, Assistant District-Attorney Allen answered that he had been tried twice and it has never been proved that he received any stolen goods. It is hardly probable that he will be tried again.

CONNOLLY

is out of harm's way, an exile in Europe. At one time the people here hoped that Tweed would follow his example and run away; for his actual conviction was not thought possible.

THE TRIAL OF FARRINGTON AND INGERSOLL

began to-day, and that of Genet will follow next. The case now on trial will occupy only a day or two, as the evidence is brief and direct.

THOMAS COWAN AND MICHAEL NORTON

are jointly indicted with Ingersoll for misdemeanor, in participation in the Court-House frauds. Their trial is to be pushed as soon as the others are completed.

WILLIAM H. COOPER

was Tweed's confederate in the Board of Public Works frauds, and when his indictment was imminent fled to Europe. But he could not remain away from New York, and returned after a few months. He was arrested, and is now under bail.

JOHN M'B. DAVIDSON

has given evidence for the prosecution, and may not be prosecuted.

INDICTMENTS WERE FOUND

against Peter B. Sweeney, Hugh Smith, and Garvey; but the first and second were quashed on technical grounds, and the last will not be prosecuted.

CIVIL SUITS AGAINST THE RING.

Concerning the present situation of the civil suits against the ring, Lyman Tremain spoke recently as follows: "Mr. O'Conor having control of the actions for the recovery of moneys improperly taken from the Treasury of the County of New York, and not having confidence at that time in the local authorities by whom only could action in the name of the County be brought, instituted a suit in the name of the people, by Francis C. Barlow, then Attorney-General. The question as to the right of the people to bring such a suit was a new one in our courts, and great difference of opinion existed as to whether such action could be maintained. The Supreme Court of the Third District sustained it.

Meantime, suit was begun in the City Court of New York to recover the same money, in the name of the County of New York, by Mr. Gorman, then Corporation Counsel. On a demurrer at the general term of the Supreme Court of the First District, it was decided that the suit was properly brought in the name of the County of New York. Appeals having been taken by Tweed and Ingersoll to the Court of Appeals from the decision of the general term in the Third District, that appeal was argued last summer. The Court has within two weeks ordered a reargument; and has directed that two questions be discussed on that reargument. First, as to whether the money was improperly taken from the treasury belonging to the County of New York; and, second, whether action therefor could be mentioned by the County of New York or the Board of Supervisors thereof.

When E. Delafield Smith became Corporation Counsel, he gave the entire management of the suit to Mr. O'Conor; so that whichever way the Court of Appeals might decide, it will be only a short time before one action or the other can be brought to trial.

NEW INDICTMENTS FOUND.

A large batch of indictments were handed to Judge Davis last Saturday by the Oyer and Terminer Grand Jury, comprising, it is understood, thirty indictments against two persons. One of these is Henry C. Genet, Senator-elect from the Harlem District, and previously under indictment for alleged frauds in the building of the Harlem Court-House. One of the new indictments is for stealing lumber. It is found in evidence that he took materials for the Court-House, paid for by the city, to build his magnificent house. Another indictment is for forging the name of J. McB. Davidson, the safe-maker, on a warrant issued for a fictitious bill for iron. On these new indictments, Genet was arrested to-day, and taken before Judge Davis. The other indictments are represented to be against one person, though this is not positively known.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE CONTEMPT CASE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—Counsel for Tweed in the late trial was before Judge Davis to-day to explain their conduct in presenting, after the jury was obtained, a certain paper, which the Judge at the time characterized as extraordinary. The paper was prepared in June last, and bears the signatures not only of the present counsel, but of David Dudley Field, who is now in Europe, and of Mr. Burril, withdrawn from the case for months, and who has written Judge Davis that he had no knowledge that the paper was to be presented at the present time. Judge Davis, in receiving the paper, said it was never brought up in the many applications for adjournments which were granted, counsel apparently being willing to take their chances of a favorable decision from a Court which they, over their signatures, pronounced disqualified. The Judge then said there was an apparent intent to get the paper on the records, and printed, and explained. It is a document proclaiming the Judge to be partial, having expressed opinions on the fact against the defendant; that he had ruled against defendant in law points, contrary to the decisions of other Judges, and that, because of ill-will and prejudice, he was not a proper officer to sit in the case. Before the sitting of the Court, counsel sent a written disclaimer to the Judge, stating that in presenting the paper they did not intend any personal disrespect. During the proceedings he said he never supposed there was intentional disrespect. The question was one of the administration of justice. Upon Judge Fullerton stating that counsel desired to make a more formal disclaimer of the intents to which the Judge ascribed them, the matter was postponed until Saturday next.

Counsel will present a bill comprising nine objections on which to base their arguments for a stay of proceedings. The prosecuting officer may ask time to consider the bill of exceptions, and Judge Davis may possibly take some time to consider the points presented. It is reported, in the meantime, that Tweed is not to be placed on Blackwell's Island.

LADY THORN'S WILL.

Some Chapters from the Life's Story of a Famous Woman—Curious Provision in Her Will in Regard to a Diamond Tiara.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—Of the many curious wills which have in the past few months gained publicity through being contested in the Surrogate's Court, or filed in the Surrogate's office, that of an aged woman named Mary Jane Thorn, which was recently admitted to probate, is one of the most singular. Fifty years ago this lady was one of the leaders of, and the brightest light in, the highest circles of New York and Parisian society, alternately; and from her intellectual worth, winning manners, and superior culture was given in Parisian society the title of "Lady" Thorn, a title which followed her to this country, and even clung to her up to the time of her death.

Lady Thorn was a niece of William Jauncey, and by his will became legal heir to a large amount of real estate, which he possessed. For many years prior to her death she, in company with her family spent the summer months at the Pequot House, New London, Conn. The last summer she spent there, it was remarked by her acquaintances that the remarkable vigor which she had retained up to that time was rapidly leaving her, and soon after she died, at the advanced age of 90 years.

The family mansion in this city was on Sixteenth street, west of Broadway. Being an old house of a peculiar, quaint style of architecture, it presents a somewhat weird appearance to the present generation. Her husband, Col. Thorn, a man of great elegance and grandeur of deportment, died in 1859; and, although there is nothing by which to fix the exact amount of his wealth, he was believed to be a millionare. The connections made by the marriages of her children were of an extremely high character. Three of her daughters married distinguished courtiers of the late Napoleon, one of whom was one of that monarch's most valued friends. Below is one of the most peculiar clauses in the will:

I direct my executors to cause my diamond tiara to be appraised and valued, and to offer the same to either of my aforesaid children—Alice, Angelina, Ellen, and Eugene—for the purchase of the same at the appraised value; and, if more than one desire to purchase, then to sell the same unto that one of my said children who will give the largest amount of money therefor; and the proceeds of the same are to be distributed among my four children aforesaid. If none of my children are desirous to purchase the said tiara, then I direct my executors to sell the same and distribute the proceeds as aforesaid, or to distribute the same as aforesaid.

MICHIGAN.

Official Vote for Congressman in the Fifth District—The New Capitol—I. O. O. F.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Nov. 23.—The official vote for Congressman in the Fifth District of Michigan, as declared by the State Board of Canvassers, shows W. B. Williams' majority to be 114. The following is the vote by counties:

	Williams.	Comstock.
Allegan	[illegible]	1,116
Ionia	1,062	949
Kent	2,348	[illegible]
Muskegon	434	[illegible]
Ottawa	962	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]

This shows a total vote in the district (including 5 scattering) of 13,087; last fall the total vote in the district was 26,087.

The County Superintendents of the Poor have decided to hold their convention at Mead Hall, Lansing, on Tuesday, Dec. 23.

The contractors on the walls of the new Capitol have stopped work for the winter, and the walls have been covered with roofing-paper to protect them from snow and ice.

W. H. Marston has been elected Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture.

The Grand Lodge of Michigan, I. O. O. F., will hold its next annual session in this city on the third Monday in February, 1874.

THE INDIANS.

The Commissioner Proceeds to Bring the Comanches to Terms.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs to-day sent the following telegram to Hayworth, United States Indian Agent at Fort Sill, Indian Territory: "Issue no more annuities to the Comanches. The demand for five raiders and murderers is not heeded, and if not complied with in ten days after the receipt of this dispatch, you will stop their rations entirely, and if they still refuse they will be handed over to the military. Assure the Indians that the Government is in earnest, and that arrangements are already being made to compel the Indians to do right."

THE POST-OFFICE.

Annual Report of the Postmaster-General.

Receipts and Expenditures for the Fiscal Year.

Deficit for the Year, $6,088,204.10.

Postal-Cards --- Money-Orders --- Dead Letters---Foreign Mail Service, Etc.

Recommends that Newspaper-Postage Be Paid in Advance.

Argument in Favor of Postal Savings Banks.

From the annual report of the Postmaster-General, which is of unusual length, we make the following condensation:

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 14, 1873.

SIR: The ordinary revenues of this Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1873, were $22,996,741.57, and the expenditures of all kinds $29,084,945.67. For the year ended June 30, 1872, the ordinary revenues were $21,915,426.37, and the expenditures $26,658,192.31. In 1873 there was an increase of revenue over 1872 of $1,081,315.20, or 4.93 per cent, and an increase of expenditures of $2,426,753.36, or 9.10 per cent. A comparison of 1873 with 1871 shows an increase in revenues of $2,959,696.15, or 14.42 per cent., and an increase of expenditures of $4,694,841.59, or 19.24 per cent. The increase or decrease in each item of receipt and expenditure during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1873, as compared with the years ended June 30, 1872, and June 30, 1871, respectively, is shown by table No. 1, accompanying the report of the Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

If, in addition to the ordinary revenues, the Department is credited with the amounts drawn and expended for subsidies to mail steamship-lines ($725,000), it will be seen that the amount drawn from the general Treasury, under the appropriations to meet deficiencies during the year, was $5,265,475, against $3,317,765.94 in 1872. To the deficiency for 1872, however, are to be added the standing appropriations for free matter, amounting to $700,000, which have since been repealed.

The estimated expenses for the year ending June 30, 1875, are	$38,929,912.00
The ordinary revenues, estimated at 13 per cent over 1873	$25,908,817.00
Estimated revenue from money-order business	100,000.00
Estimated revenue from postal-cards	1,034,732.00
Estimated revenue from postage-stamps supplied to Departments	2,250,000.00
Making the total estimated revenues for 1875	$29,293,549.00
Leaving a deficiency to be appropriated out of the general Treasury of	$ 9,636,363.00

The foregoing estimates do not include the special appropriations in the nature of subsidies.

The number of adhesive postage-stamps issued during the year was 601,951,520, representing	$16,881,189.00
Stamped envelopes, plain, 65,014,690, representing	1,792,512.00
Stamped envelopes, "request," 52,201,250 representing	1,544,567.50
Newspaper wrappers, 13,956,750, representing	140,567.50
Postal-cards, 31,094,000, representing	310,940.00
The total number of stamps, stamped envelopes, newspaper-wrappers, and postal-cards was 764,198,120, of the value of	$20,399,776.00

CONTRACTS.

There were in the service of the Department on the 30th of June, 1873 5,930 contractors for the transportation of the mails on public routes.

There were, at the close of the year, 2,359 "special" offices, each with a mail-carrier, whose pay from the Department is not allowed to exceed the net postal yield of the office.

Of public mail-routes in operation there were 7,424, aggregating in length 256,210 miles; in annual transportation, 119,909,650 miles; and in annual cost, $13,635,341. Adding the compensation of railway post-office clerks, route-agents, mail-route messengers, local agents, mail-messengers, and baggage-masters in charge of registered packages, amounting to $2,525,693, the aggregate annual cost was $16,161,034.

The service was divided as follows:

Railroad routes: Length, 63,457 miles; annual transportation, 65,621,445 miles; annual cost, $7,257,196—about 11.06 cents per mile.

Steamboat routes: Length, 16,762 miles; annual transportation, 3,947,785 miles; annual cost, $799,645—about 20.25 cents per mile.

Other routes, upon which the mails are required to be conveyed with "celerity, certainty, and security": Length, 175,991 miles; annual transportation, 50,340,420 miles; annual cost, $5,578,500—about 11.08 cents per mile.

There was an increase over the preceding year in length of routes of 4,812 miles; in annual transportation, 4,925,928 miles; and in cost, $1,063,077. Adding the increased cost for railway post-office clerks, route, local, and other agents, $318,749, the total increase in cost was $1,381,826.

The railroad routes have been increased in length 6,546 miles, and in cost $754,425, against an increase last year of 8,077 miles in length and $777,792 in cost.

MAIL DEPREDATIONS.

The number of recorded complaints for the past year of missing letters was 6,165, of which 3,980 were unregistered and 2,185 registered, containing in the former, as reported, in bonds, drafts, and currency, $309,123.53, and in the latter $70,421.01. Of the registered letters, 899 were accounted for, 313 are reported as actually lost, and 973 are still in the hands of special agents for investigation. During the year 302 persons were arrested for various offenses against the postal laws and regulations. Of these, 94 have been convicted, 20 have been acquitted, 193 are awaiting trial, and 95 have been discharged for want of proof sufficient to insure conviction. It is amazing that so many persons will persist in sending money through the mails, thereby subjecting themselves and the public to risk, and tempting the weak to dishonesty and ruin, when the Department provides the means of safe transmission by money-orders at an insignificant cost. Some of the most experienced officers in the service are of the opinion that Congress should adopt such legislation as will prevent the use of the mails for the conveyance of money in letters, and compel the registration of every valuable package.

RAILWAY POST-OFFICES.

A tabular statement hereto appended shows that the number of railway post-office lines in operation on the 30th of June, 1873 was 59, extending over 14,866 miles of railroad and steamboat routes,—an increase of 2 lines and 749 miles over the preceding year. The number of clerks employed was 752, at an annual cost of $941,000,—an increase of 103 clerks and $119,400. Upon 12,312 miles the service is performed daily, upon 2,533 miles twice daily, and upon 21 miles four times daily, equivalent in all to 17,462 miles each way daily. Counting all the lines both ways, the aggregate service is 34,925 miles daily.

FOREIGN MAILS.

The total number of letters exchanged during the year with foreign countries was 27,459,185, an increase of 3,096,685 over the number reported for 1872. Of this number, 14,332,674 were sent from and 13,126,511 were received in the United States.

The number of letters (single rates) exchanged in the United States and European mails was 19,586,514, an increase of 1,902,515 over the number reported for 1872.

The total postages on the letters exchanged with foreign countries amounted to $2,021,310.86, an increase of $159,053.61 over the amount reported for 1872.

The aggregate amount of postage (sea, inland, and foreign) on the letter-mails exchanged with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Germany, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Switzerland, Italy, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and Spain, was $1,406,307.50, an increase of $102,653.45 over the amount reported for 1872. The postages on letters *sent* exceeded the postage on letters received from the same countries, in the sum of $22,934.89, being 1.63 per cent of the aggregate amount. The postages collected in the United States amounted to $865,511.47, and in Europe to $540,996.03; the excess of collections in the United States being $324,515.44, or 23 per cent of the entire postage receipts on European correspondence.

Comparing the year 1873 with the year 1872, the rate of increase in the total number of letters exchanged with foreign countries was 12.7 per cent, and the rate of increase in the amount of postages thereon was 8 per cent. The increase in the number of letters exchanged with European countries was 10¾ per cent, and the increase of postages thereon amounted to 7½ per cent.

The total weight of mails exchanged during the year with European countries was 1,825,307 pounds (over 912 tons), an increase of 184,708 pounds, or 92 tons, compared with the previous year. The weight of letter-correspondence was 397,339 pounds, and of printed matter and samples, 1,428,068 pounds. The aggregate weight of mails sent to Europe was 889,590 pounds, and of mails received from Europe 935,717 pounds. The weight of letter-correspondence sent to Europe was 211,816½ pounds, and of letter-correspondence received from Europe 185,722½ pounds. The weight of printed matter and samples sent to Europe was 687,964 pounds, and of printed matter and samples received from Europe 740,094 pounds.

The cost of the United States transatlantic mail steamship service for the year 1873 was $296,745.77, being an increase of $6,440.07 over the cost of the same service for the year 1872.

The United States postage on mails conveyed to and from the West Indies, Panama and Central America, Brazil, Mexico, Bermuda, Nova Scotia, New Granada, and New Zealand amounted to $127,617.62, and the cost of the sea conveyance thereof was $95,525.93. The United States postages on mails exchanged with Brazil, Japan and China, the Sandwich Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, by means of the subsidized lines of direct mail-steamers, amounted to $49,889.38. The total cost of the United States ocean mail steamship service for the year 1873 (including $725,000 paid from special appropriation for steamship service to Japan and China, to Brazil, and to the Hawaiian Islands) was $1,047,271.35.

A new contract has been executed with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, for the additional monthly mail between San Francisco and Hong Kong (China), via Yokohama (Japan), authorized by Sections 5 and 6 of the act of Congress approved June 1, 1872, which discharges and releases from future responsibility the sureties for said Company under the original contract, executed the 29th of August, 1872, and substituted new sureties in their stead.

THE CARRIER SYSTEM.

The free-delivery system has been in operation during the year in fifty-two of the principal cities, with the following aggregate results:

Number of letter-carriers	1,499
Mail letters delivered	140,958,887
Local letters delivered	38,340,049
Newspapers delivered	43,390,665
Letters collected	137,055,699
Newspapers collected	15,360,373
Whole number of pieces handled	374,915,664
Amount paid carriers, including incidental expenses	$1,422,495.48
Average cost per piece	⅜ mills
Amount of postage on local matter	$1,112,251.21

Showing the following increase compared with last year:

Letter-carriers	56
Mail letters delivered	13,660,069
Local letters delivered	5,336,169
Letters collected	6,763,297
Amount paid carriers, including incidental expenses	$33,597.87
Postage on local matter	$204,899.28
Percentage of increase of receipts on local postage	.225
Percentage of increase in cost of service	.0253

With this report ends the first decade of the free-delivery service in this country. The grounds mainly relied upon for its establishment and extension, namely: public convenience and the stimulus to correspondence, have been fully verified by experience thus far. This system, with its letter-boxes, located at convenient points throughout the large postal centres, and its frequent deliveries and collections of mail-matter by carriers, has proved to be a virtual extension of the post-office to every house. The transaction of the postal business of large communities by a few men selected for the purpose is justified, in an economic point of view, by the time saved to the people, the reduction of labor in post-offices, the facilities and stimulus given to correspondence, the frequency, promptness, and accuracy secured in the delivery of letters, and the reduction of the number of advertised and dead letters. While these benefits are most strikingly seen in the larger cities, they are felt and appreciated in all places where the frequency of the mails, the density of the population, and the distance from the office make it inconvenient for citizens to call or send for their mail. The average of population to each carrier varies with the number of people to be served, the extent of territory, and the frequency of the deliveries. The general average, however, is estimated at 3,690. The expense of the system at each office is paid out of the revenue of that office. It seems but fair, therefore, that this mode of delivery should be extended to all cities where the population, business, extent of territory, and frequency of the mails may authorize the requisite force and outlay. Just how far these elements may combine to warrant the extension of the system, it is difficult to determine; but I am of the opinion that it might be advantageously provided for cities having in their corporate limits a population of not less than 10,000.

DEAD-LETTERS.

The operations of the Dead-Letter Office are fully given in a tabular statement printed in the appendix, and may be epitomized as follows:

Number of domestic letters received, 4,133,928; number of foreign letters, 268,420; total, 4,402,348, representing an actual or nominal value of $5,735,764.11. Of this number, 1,826,168, representing $5,377,923.29, were delivered to owners or writers; 31,388, representing $132,993.33, which could not be delivered, were filed for reclamation; 11,370 remained either on hand not acted upon, or were outstanding in the hands of Postmasters for delivery June 30, 1873, and represented $224,847.51; and 2,533,422 which either could not be delivered, or from various causes were worthless, were destroyed.

The number of applications for dead letters was 6,698, and in 2,075 cases the letters were found and forwarded to applicants or owners.

The amounts received during the year and deposited in the Treasury were:

From unclaimed dead letters		$6,208.00
From proceeds of sales of waste paper	$3,401.55	
From proceeds of sales of post-route maps	502.40	
From proceeds of sales of old carpets	239.56	4,143.51
Total deposited during the year		$10,351.51

POSTAL MONEY-ORDER SYSTEM.

The number of money-order Post-Offices in operation during the last fiscal year was 2,775. On July 7, 1873, 220 additional offices were established, and five were discontinued, making the whole number at present 3,069. Of the additional offices, seven were opened at sub-post-offices or stations in large cities, viz.: one in Boston, one in Chicago, and five in Philadelphia.

The number of domestic money-orders issued during the year was 3,355,686, the aggregate value of which was	$57,516,216.69
The number of such orders paid was 3,314,818, amounting in value to	$56,900,351.24
To which is to be added the amount of orders repaid to the remitters	394,651.04
Total of payments	$57,295,012.27
Excess of issues over payments	$ 221,204.42

The amount of fees paid by the public to Postmasters for the issue of money orders was $354,602.25. These transactions show an increase over those of 1872 of $9,000,688.97, or 18.55 per cent, in the amount of orders issued; of $8,875,367.30, or 18.33 per cent, in the amount of orders paid; and of $4,316.59, or 1.24 per cent, in the amount of fees received. The average amount of the money-orders issued during the last year was $17.14, being $1.71 less than the average of the preceding year. The small increase in the fees received, as compared with the issues and payments of orders, is owing to the reduction, by the act of June 8, 1872, of the fee for orders not exceeding $10 from 10 cents to 5 cents. The diminution of the average amount of the order is to be attributed to the same cause, which stimulated the purchase of small orders issued at one-half the rate formerly charged.

Duplicate money-orders to the number of 14,521 were issued by the Department during the year, of which 14,256 were in lieu of original orders which failed to reach the respective payees in due time, because of change of residence or imperfect address, or because not called for, or because alleged to have been lost in transmission by mail. One hundred and forty-five duplicates were substituted for orders which became invalid, because not presented for payment within one year after issue; thirty-one for orders made invalid in consequence of having, contrary to law, more than one indorsement; eighty-seven for orders mutilated or destroyed while in possession of the remitter or payee; and two for orders lost by robbery of a post-office.

POSTAL CARDS—FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

An appropriation for the manufacture and delivery of postal cards having been secured by the act of Jan. 8, 1873, immediate steps were taken to meet the public demand therefor. Much delay was encountered in the preparation of plates and in procuring suitable stock, but at last all obstacles were so far overcome that their delivery on requisitions was commenced on the 1st of May last. As predicted, they have been favorably received. They have supplied a public want, and have made a new and remunerative business for the Department. The issues foot up:

From May 1 to June 30	31,094,000
From July 1 to Sept 30	33,208,300
Total for five months	64,302,300

These figures indicate that the estimate of 100,000,000 for the consumption of the first year will be more than realized.

The several acts for the repeal of the franking-privilege became operative on the 1st of July last. The results of the first quarter of the current year are highly satisfactory, and have fully verified the predictions of the friends of the repeal. The confusion and delay in the distribution and transmission of the mails, caused by suddenly throwing, without notice or system, immense masses of free matter upon important postal routes, have been remedied, thus making it possible to effect a decided improvement in the organization and practical working of the service.

Publications of the class heretofore printed and sent out by order of Congress have been almost entirely cut off since the 1st of July. Of the relief thus afforded some idea may be formed from the fact that during the three months next preceding that day there were forwarded from this city over a single route, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, in box-cars, independently of the amount conveyed in the regular mail-cars, 565,504 pounds of such publications, as appears from returns of the actual weight thereof taken by the Company with permission of the Department.

These facts, it is respectfully submitted, are ample to sustain the opinion, given in the special report to Congress under date of Jan. 12, 1871, that the cost of free matter if charged with the regular rates of postage would amount to $2,543,227.72 annually; and it is hoped that they will be deemed sufficient to prevent any attempt to revive an abuse which would impose the most grievous burdens upon the postal service at a time when that service is struggling to meet the growing wants of the country in its course of unparalleled development.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

In my report for 1869 I had the honor to suggest a plan for the prepayment of postage on newspapers and other matter of the second-class by weight of packages, rather than by the present system, which requires the manipulation of each particular paper, and allows the payment of postage at either the mailing office or the office of delivery. A careful revision of the subject confirms me in the opinion that the postage on all such matter should be collected in advance at the mailing-office. Collections are now made with great difficulty, and there is no provision whatever by which dishonesty or negligence can be detected. No stamps are used for the payment of such postage, and the Department is compelled to accept in full satisfaction whatever sums of money Postmasters choose to charge against themselves. So execrably bad is this system that postal officials of high standing have estimated that not more than one-third of the postage properly chargeable on newspapers is accounted for and paid over. Furthermore, disputes are continually arising between Postmasters and publishers as to whether the sheets they transmit come within the meaning of the term newspaper, and as to the number of their bona fide subscribers. In the hope of contributing to a more faithful collection of postages, the more prompt and efficient transmission of newspapers, the saving of labor in Post-Offices, and the general advantage, as well of the Department as of publishers and their patrons, I respectfully submit the following plan for prepayment of newspapers of the second-class, and urge its adoption. Let all publishers, or their business managers or agents, be required at the beginning of every quarter to state under oath that, after diligent inquiry, they are satisfied that they will send in the mails to regular subscribers during the coming quarter not more than —— copies of the newspaper known as ——, (giving the number of copies and name of newspaper,) and let them be further required to pay in advance the postage required by law, taking therefore duplicate receipts, one of which shall be transmitted to the Post-office Department; and, to afford reasonable opportunity for an increase of circulation during the quarter, let the oath taken at the beginning of the next quarter embrace all additional copies for the last quarter, as well as the number to be sent during the then commencing quarter. On the other hand, let Postmasters be required to return, within two weeks after the beginning of every quarter, correct lists of all the newspapers addressed to regular subscribers and dispatched in the mails from their respective offices, stating the number of copies of each newspaper, the average weight per paper, the number of issues per week, and the amount of money paid as postage therefor. Payment having been made in advance for the quarter, no stamp or manipulation would be needed, but, when received into the office, every paper answering to the description given in the receipt would be treated as paid. The papers of persons subscribing after quarter-day would be forwarded immediately and paid for at the beginning of the next quarter. So marked would be the improvement in the collections under this plan, that I believe the Department could safely consent, in case of its adoption, to a reduction in newspaper rates of 40 per cent on present prices. At the reduced rate, I am satisfied the Department would realize more revenue than now. I also believe that so great would be the saving of labor to newspaper proprietors in the preparation of their papers for the mail, and so decided their gain from the greater dispatch and freedom from mistakes in transmission and delivery, that they would find the new plan more advantageous to them than the present one. A similar plan could be adopted for magazines and periodicals of the second class.

The events of the past few weeks have awakened a lively interest in a plan heretofore submitted for securing the savings of the great body of the people by a pledge of the credit and faith of the United States. In my reports for 1871 and 1872 I urged the organization of institutions for that purpose, under the title of

POST-OFFICE SAVINGS BANKS.

The name was not well chosen. The institutions I have in view and recommend are not designed, and should not be permitted, to encroach upon the legitimate powers and duties of the National Banks. They are totally distinct from banks in their scope and character, in the machinery they employ, and in the ends they are intended to accomplish, and may be more accurately designated as Postal Savings Depositories of the United States.

The financial difficulties in which the country has been unexpectedly involved, and which still continue to oppress it, have demonstrated the necessity for some means of maintaining confidence in times of threatened disaster, and of gathering and wisely employing the immense wealth scattered among the people, to prevent panic and escape the ruin which inevitably follows in its track. That the people of the United States hold the reins of financial as well as political power clearly appears from the tables taken from the public debt statements, reports of the National Banks, and from official accounts:

On the 30th of June last the public held, independent of the Treasury and the banks, $603,238,991.33. The amount of currency was then considered sufficient for all business purposes. In the month of August following a stringency began to be felt in the money market, and we have since witnessed the extraordinary spectacle of the banks suspending and declaring their inability to pay United States notes or bank notes, or even fractional currency, to their depositors. Of course, under such circumstances, they could not continue to make their usual discounts for the accommodation of their customers. This can only be accounted for upon the theory of a general lack of confidence on the part of the people, and a consequent refusal to deposit, or invest, or even pay out, in discharge of obligations the currency held by them. To meet this strange state of affairs, and to prevent a recurrence of the like in the future, many plans have been suggested—one involving an expansion of the currency, another compelling a return to specie payment, and still another providing for the issue by the Government of a convertible bond at a low rate of interest—but all open to objections more or less serious. The opinion is universal that if there could be a general restoration of confidence there would immediately be let loose an ample circulation for the entire country. If, therefore, a plan can be devised that will afford to depositors equal security to that afforded to note-holders, but little doubt can be entertained that a general amelioration of the present condition will be effected. The immense sum of $600,000,000 held by the people in June last, with the large accessions since made thereto by heavy drafts upon the Treasury and the banks, will be brought out from its places of concealment and applied to its legitimate work of aiding in forwarding our crops and products to market and in sustaining our vast manufacturing and other industries. In my judgment, a system of postal savings-depositories would powerfully contribute to this most desirable consummation. Throughout the plan for their organization and work two ideas predominate: first, the United States is to insure the safe return of principal and interest whenever demanded; and, secondly, the extensive machinery of the Post-Office is to be used to bring its advantages home to the great mass of the people. The details would be simple, safe, and efficient. Money-order offices, as agents of the Government, would receive deposits in small sums, ranging from $1 upward to the limit fixed by law, which sums the Postmaster would forward at short intervals to the nearest depository of the United States Treasury. A certificate, fixing the responsibility of the Government, would be issued immediately to the depositor by the Postmaster, and notice thereof would be sent either to the Department or some established branch office, to the end that due entry thereof might be made and a more formal acknowledgment forwarded to the depositor for the amount. No depositor should be allowed in any one year to deposit exceeding $300; no greater accumulation of deposits should be permitted to any one depositor than $1,000; and no greater accumulation of deposits and interest should be allowed than $1,500. Meantime, however, the United States should contract to pay interest not exceeding 4 per cent, to be computed from the first day of the month following the deposit, and to stop upon the first day of the month in which any withdrawal might be made. Interest should be computed to the end of the fiscal year, and then, if not drawn, should be added to the principal. It would of course be necessary to keep an exact account of all such deposits, and of the expenses incident to the management thereof, in the Treasury Department; also to make provision for the payment of the amounts due depositors whenever and wherever they might desire to withdraw them; and to allow and credit to such accumulations a somewhat greater rate of interest than that paid depositors, so that all expenses might be paid out of the fund and the institution made self-sustaining. I am confident that the plan of operations thus generally sketched may be so amplified and guarded that the people could be efficiently served, and the Government may be saved from all loss or expense. The great ends to be attained are, first, absolute security; secondly, the utmost facilities for deposits, withdrawals, and transfers, and thirdly, perfect secrecy. A system thus organized and conducted would not only encourage economy and habits of saving on the part of all who might be in the way of earning small sums of money, but would tend largely to utilize and keep in circulation the immense amounts which are paid out for wages and in business, and give every depositor a direct interest in the stability of the Government. It would strengthen our national finances by pouring these accumulations into the Treasury, which, in turn, by judicious investments, could afford to monetary and banking institutions the very relief they now so eagerly seek. Thousands who doubt the security of the banks and savings institutions, whether private or organized under State laws, would cheerfully place their surplus money upon such terms in the keeping of the Government.

The extent of the benefits which will inure to the people and the Government from the establishment of this system will be best indicated by a statement of the amounts deposited in existing savings banks in some of the States of the Union. With the means of information at my command, I am able to make only a partial statement under this head. Congress wisely provided, by the act of Feb. 19, 1873, for an annual report to be made by the Comptroller of the Currency of the condition of all banks, banking companies, and savings banks organized under the laws of the several States and Territories; but, on application to that officer, I have been informed that he has not yet succeeded in collecting the information necessary for such a report, and that in many of the States and Territories no returns are made by the savings banks, either to the Legislature or any State officer, and that thus they are left without any supervision whatever. I regret that I should be deprived for the present of the experience and industry which will doubtless be applied to the discharge of the duty imposed by the law referred to.

In the table following, the returns for Massachusetts are brought up to the 26th of October, 1862; for Rhode Island, Maine, and New Hampshire, to the year 1869-'70; for Connecticut, to Jan. 1, 1871; for the State of New York, to Jan. 1, 1873; and for California, to July 1, 1872:

State.	*No. savings institut'ns*	*Number of depositors*	*Amount deposited.*	*Average to each dep'r.*
Massachusetts	172	630,246	$184,797,313.92	$293.21
Rhode Island	25	67,238	27,067,072.00	402.55
Maine	36	39,547	10,490,368.00	265.40
N. Hampshire	45	71,536	18,759,461.00	262.25
Connecticut	....	178,900	55,060,006.00	310.00
New York	150	822,642	285,286,621.00	346.79
California	....	58,713	47,784,372.00	....
		1,867,802	$629,185,207.92	

Thus seven States had, many months ago, 1,867,802 depositors, and $629,185,207.92 on deposit,—an amount greater by $3,476,930 than all the deposits, including those of individuals, the United States, and United States disbursing officers, held by all the National Banks of the United States, numbering 1,919, on the 3d day of October, 1872.

Objection has been made to the establishment of postal savings depositories upon the ground that they would interfere with and overthrow the present savings banks. I respectfully submit that this objection is without foundation. Savings banks were originally established by the benevolent and philanthropic to provide safe places of deposit for the small savings of laboring people, and in the beginning they were conducted without hope of either profit or reward other than that which comes from the consciousness of doing good. In so far as they have since been used for purposes of speculation, their managers have diverted them from their original design, and to that extent have abused the confidence reposed in them. Security is to be sought above all other considerations, and hence the spirit of speculation should be thoroughly eradicated from their administration. If savings banks are subjected to risks, and prostituted for purposes of gain for their managers, they should be overthrown. If, on the contrary, they continue to be well and profitably managed, and pay a greater rate of interest than that paid by the Government, they will in no wise be put to disadvantage, because every depositor will be left free to select his place of deposit.

Nor can the National Banks raise a valid objection. They are organized to afford facilities to the community by lending money on personal security, dealing in exchange, issuing notes, and receiving deposits, not for permanent investment, but as temporary custodians. Bankers should own the capital they employ. When they attempt to do business on borrowed capital they are operating on a fictitious credit, and become mere speculators. If they succeed in realizing more interest than they pay, they make a profit by raising the price of money above its value. If they do not succeed in so doing, then, like other unfortunate speculators, they fail, and their creditors become their dupes. Hence a law prohibiting the payment of interest by the banks would simply confine them to their legitimate business, and prevent them from assuming other risks. With the Government it is totally different. Its obligations must be met by resorting either to loans or taxation, and in determining its choice of alternatives, the paramount consideration should be the best interests of the people, whose agent it is. Sound policy dictates that the Government should lose no opportunity of borrowing of its own people, at a low rate of interest, for the purpose of discharging an indebtedness abroad, or relieving industry and enterprise at home from the trammels of taxation. But when the Government can arrest panic, restore confidence, call forth the hoarded treasure of the country, and revive the pursuits of industry, by a simple pledge of the people's credit for the people's security, who will say that that pledge should not be given?

Another objection is the tendency to centralization. To this I answer, that, if to establish postal savings depositories would be in violation of the Constitution, there is an end of the matter at once. If, on the contrary, such action would not be unconstitutional, then the only question is whether their establishment would on the whole be advantageous for the people and the Government. Since the National Government has assumed to organize and control the banking of the country, and has found warrant of law for undertaking the transmission of the people's money through the mails, it would appear that it is only discharging its whole duty and completing its financial work by providing for the safety of the small savings of the industrious and frugal poor. If, in addition, it can be shown that postal savings depositories will serve to fortify the national credit, make more equable the financial operations of the country, cultivate habits of thrift among the industrial classes, and illustrate the excellence of our institutions by protecting and augmenting the accumulations of self-denying toil, and thus in time merging the workman into the capitalist, the cry of centralization cannot be made to drown the voice of the people in their demand that the Government of the United States shall execute for their benefit the high office enjoined upon it by the Constitution.

Another objection, more practical, if not more tenable, is based on an alleged increase of expenses and public officers. So far as the establishment of savings depositories would have any effect upon appointments, its tendency would be to secure a better class of officers in all respects. None but competent persons could discharge the duties of such institutions, and no man or party, having a reputation to sustain, would be willing to commit interests so important to unworthy hands. The Government would seek its principal agents and employes among experienced men, wherever they could be found. A numerous force of additional officers would not be required. Many persons already employed in the postal-service could be made to discharge a portion of the required duties. A force far less than that now needed in savings banks would be sufficient, with the assistance of the machinery of the Post-Office, to accomplish the same amount of work, and this, together with a supervising bureau in the Post-Office Department, and the necessary accounting officers in the Treasury, is all that would be needed. The fact that the money-order office, during the past year, received, transmitted, and paid out nearly $60,000,000 shows how well that branch of the Post-Office discharges its duties, I am entirely satisfied that the character of the service would be elevated, and the work more cheaply and better done by Government officers, controlled at every step by law, and punishable by severe penalties in case of default or embezzlement, than is possible under the present irresponsible and inefficient mode in which savings banks are conducted in many of the States.

. . . .

Reason and philanthropy being thus sustained by the prolonged experience of so many peoples speaking the English language, how can the success of similar institutions in the United States be longer doubtful? I believe that the financial perils through which we are now passing could have been mainly averted if these institutions had been open to receive deposits. The people of this country can earn more and deposit more than those of any other. The State of New York alone exhibits an aggregate of savings-bank deposits equal to those of the whole United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; and it is not extravagant to say that if a spirit of universal frugality could be encouraged by an assurance of good faith and absolute security, the savings of the American people would soon grow into such gigantic proportions that the voluntary loans of a single generation would exceed the whole of the national debt.

. . . .

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

The telegraph should be made a part of the postal system without further delay. As Congress does not seem inclined to exercise the discretion given in the third section of the act of July 24, 1866, to appoint appraisers to value the "lines, property, and effects" of the companies now in operation; and, as the Western Union Company appears to be unwilling to make a voluntary sale at a fair price, I recommend that provision be made by law for the immediate establishment of the postal telegraph, and for the construction of all such lines as may be needed, under the direction of competent officers of the Engineer Corps of the Army. The experience they acquired during the war of the rebellion would enable them to do the work in the most economical and satisfactory manner. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. A. J. CRESSWELL, Postmaster-General.

The PRESIDENT.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

Compensation for Judges of Election and Owners of Polling Places—Alms Receivers Must be Vaccinated—County Employes Cannot Serve as Jurors at Coroner's Inquests.

A regular meeting of the Board of County Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon. Commissioner Miller presided, and there were also present Commissioners Ashton, Bogue, Clough, Crawford, Galloway, Harris, Harrison, Herting, Jones, Lonergan, Pahlman, Roelle, and Russell.

A communication from the County Clerk, informing the Board of the number of polling places in the city and county at the recent election, the number of persons employed in receiving votes, and the expense attending the election, which he placed at $1,650 for registration days and $650 for election day, was read.

Commissioner Bogue offered the following:

Resolved, That there be allowed to the persons entitled thereto, as may be shown by the certificate of one or more of the judges of election, for the use of places for holding registry and election in the several precincts in the County of Cook for the election held Nov. 4, 1873, as follows: Each place of registry in the city, $12; each place of registry in the county, $6; each place of election in the county, $5; and that warrants be drawn therefor.

Resolved, That the annual fund due, as shown by the Clerk's certificate, as the compensation of judges and clerks for services in the said election be and the same is hereby allowed, and that the Clerk be and is hereby directed to draw warrants therefor, payable to the several judges and clerks entitled to the same, as shown by the returns for the amounts due them respectively.

The resolutions were adopted.

A communication from Sanitary Superintendent Ben C. Miller, calling attention to the prevalence of small-pox, and recommending that all persons who apply for aid at the office of the County Agent be compelled to undergo vaccination, was read.

On motion of Commissioner Galloway, the recommendation was concurred in.

The request of State's Attorney Reed, that he be allowed to employ a short-hand reporter to take testimony in the trial of Christopher Rafferty, was granted.

Bids for furnishing the new County Jail with iron bedsteads were read and referred to an appropriate committee.

The Committee on Judiciary reported, recommending a plan whereby the State's Attorney may replace lost records in case of fire, etc. Concurred.

The same committee recommended that hereafter the Coroner of Cook County be instructed not to summon any employe of the county to serve as a juror upon an inquest, unless in cases where it cannot be avoided.

The report grew out of a number of bills for fees, which were referred to the Committee for investigation.

Commissioner Crawford opposed paying county employes extra wages. The law did not allow it.

Commissioner Clough could not see how the county could get out of paying, unless they stopped the money for fees out of the wages of those employes of the county who acted as jurymen. Even that would be an experiment.

Commissioner Harrison agreed with the previous speaker.

The report of the Committee was concurred in.

The Committee on Public Buildings reported, recommending the payment of $8,500 to W. C. Deakman, for cut-stone work on the new jail. Concurred in.

Commissioner Harrison offered the following:

Resolved, That the several Committees of the Board be, and they are hereby, instructed when they shall hereafter examine the pay-roll of any of the employes of the county to report what sums, if any, have been charged by any of such employes for services as jurors in inquests held by the Coroner.

The resolution was adopted.

On motion of Commissioner Bogue, the Clerk was instructed to draw his warrant on the County Treasurer for $400 in favor of Henry Curtis, for work done on the new office of the Recorder.

The Committee on Public Service were instructed to make a list of persons to serve as jurors, and present it at the next meeting.

The Board then adjourned.

Kankakee County Farmers' Association.

At a recent meeting of the Kankakee County Farmers' Association, H. Whittemore and B. G. Lee were appointed Delegates to the State Association, which meets at Decatur Dec. 14. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That, in the recent elections in California, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Illinois, the farmers and laborers, in their organization against monopoly, have proved themselves equal to the emergency in carrying on a great work of purification.

Resolved, That, in order to make our cause thoroughly successful, we require a more complete unity, and an undeviating support of the nominations made by the organization. "In union there is strength."

Resolved, That the farmers and laborers of Kankakee County ought to follow the example set by our Wisconsin friends, who refused to contribute means to be used outside the State, but who are liberal in contributions to be honorably expended at home, for the purpose of a more perfect and useful organization.

Mr. Cooper gave notice that at the next meeting of the Association, in January, 1874, the question of organizing a Farmers' County Fire Insurance Company would be discussed.

THE DANGERS OF WALL STREET.

How an Old Stager Was Cleaned Out.

The Case of Biedermann vs. Drew.

Over $1,000,000 in Litigation.

The following is the declaration filed by Ernst H. Biedermann against Daniel Drew and others in the celebrated case growing out of the purchase by the former of over $1,000,000 worth of stock in the Canton Company:

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK. *Ernst H. Biedermann and Jacob Rubino against Daniel Drew, Eugene N. Robinson, and Stephen H. Alden.*

The plaintiffs in the above-entitled action complain against the defendants therein, and respectfully show to the Court as follows:

First—That, during all the terms and dates hereafter mentioned, the plaintiffs were copartners in business in the City of New York, under the firm name and style of E. H. Biedermann & Co., and, as such firm, were accustomed to purchase and sell stocks and other securities in said city as a business and source of profit; which fact was well known to the defendants and each of them.

Second—That each of the defendants was, during the same time, known to the plaintiffs to be large and successful dealers and operators in such stock and securities.

Third—That, during the same period of time, there was a company or corporation duly incorporated and existing in the State of Maryland, called the Canton Company of Baltimore, which said Company or corporation had, prior to that time, issued its capital stock to the amount of about $1,430,000.

Fourth—That, during the same time, the defendants, or one or more of them, were the holders and owners of the stock of said Company, and were interested in the sale of the same; and the defendants, Drew and Robinson, were active Directors of the said Company, and were members of the Executive Committee thereof, and were entirely familiar with all the affairs of said Company, including its prospects, operations, and property.

Fifth—That, some time about the month of November, in the year 1872, the defendants wrongfully and fraudulently entered into and formed a conspiracy among themselves to fraudulently and illegally cause it to be generally believed by those who were accustomed to purchase and deal in stocks and other securities in the market in the city of New York, and especially to cause these plaintiffs to believe that the stock of said Company was of great value, and would soon greatly increase in its market price and value, and that the same was and could be a means of profitable traffic, and form a safe and profitable investment; that the object and purpose of the defendants in forming said conspiracy was to cheat and defraud the plaintiffs and such other persons as might purchase the stock of said Company, by inducing them, by divers false and fraudulent means, to become large purchasers in the market of the stock of said Company, and to enable the defendants to fraudulently sell and dispose of the same to the plaintiffs and others at more than its real value, such of said stock as was then owned and held by them respectively, and especially to enable the defendant Drew to thus fraudulently sell and get rid of such stock as was then held and owned by him at prices beyond its real value, by thus inducing the plaintiffs and others to buy the same; that, at that time, the defendant Drew was the holder and owner of about 30,000 shares of said stock, as the plaintiffs are informed and believe, which said shares were of the par value of $100 each; that the defendants, and each of them, then well knew the real condition and prospects of said Company, and the real value of the stock thereof, and well knew that said stock would not enhance in value beyond the par value thereof, or thereabouts; and well knew that it was worth less than the prices at which it was purchased by the plaintiffs, as hereinafter stated;

Sixth—That, for the purpose of carrying out said conspiracy, and fraudulently causing the plaintiffs to believe that the said stock would greatly increase in its market price and value, and was and would be a means of profitable traffic and safe investment, and to induce the plaintiffs to become large purchasers thereof, as hereinbefore stated, the defendants fraudulently agreed to and with each other, as the plaintiffs are informed and believe, that the defendants Alden and Robinson, should falsely and fraudulently pretend to the plaintiffs to be sellers of the stock of said Company on their own account, and that the defendant Drew should falsely pretend to the plaintiffs that he was unwilling to and would not sell the stock of said Company, of which he was then a large holder and owner; and in furtherance of said conspiracy, the said defendants did respectively thus pretend and represent to the plaintiffs; that, in furtherance of said conspiracy, the said Drew falsely and fraudulently represented to the plaintiffs that he would not sell any of the stock of said Company so held by him for less than from $150 to $200 per share, and that, from his knowledge of said Company and its affairs and prospects, and from the improvements that were then being made by the said Company, he was confident that the said stock would soon greatly increase in its market value, and would advance from the price at which it was then selling, to-wit; about $100 per share, to from $150 to $200 per share; that, in furtherance of said conspiracy, and with like intent as aforesaid, the defendant Drew falsely and fraudulently stated to the plaintiffs that he would keep such of the stock of said Company as he then held and owned, and would not part with the same until it advanced to from $150 to $200 per share, and that he intended to purchase more of said stock, and urged the plaintiffs to make large purchases thereof; and the defendant Robinson, at different times, proposed to the plaintiffs to sell to them the stock of said Company, falsely pretending to them that such stock was his own; and the defendant Alden, at different times, proposed to contract with the plaintiffs to sell and deliver to them the stock of said Company on what is commonly known as "calls,"—falsely and fraudulently pretending to the plaintiff that such was his own; that the plaintiffs were thereby induced to purchase, or contract to purchase, from the defendants Robinson and Alden, stock of said Company at prices ranging from about $98 to $106 per share; that they were thus induced to and did purchase about 10,000 shares of such stock at about the price last aforesaid; that the stock thus purchased by the plaintiffs was duly delivered to them by the defendants Alden and Robinson, respectively, upon the false pretense that it was their stock which they were thus selling and delivering; whereas, in fact, as the plaintiffs are informed and believe, the stock which the said Alden and Robinson thus sold and delivered to the plaintiffs was not the stock of the said Alden and Robinson, or either of them, but was the stock of the defendant Drew, and was furnished by him to the said Alden and Robinson, for the purpose of being delivered to the plaintiffs in fulfillment of their said purchase and contracts from and with the said Alden and Robinson, respectively, at the prices aforesaid, and to enable the defendant Drew to get rid of his stock, as hereinbefore alleged, at prices beyond its real value, and in furtherance of the conspiracy aforesaid.

Seventh—That, by means of the false and fraudulent contrivances, artifices, pretenses, and practices aforesaid, the plaintiffs were induced to and did purchase from the defendants and other parties about 18,600 shares of the stock of said Company, and paid therefor about $1,867,109.75, which sum was far more than the real value of said stock; and the plaintiffs are informed and believe that about 15,000 shares of the stock thus purchased by them was, in fact, the stock which the defendant Drew so held and owned as hereinbefore stated, and that, by means of said false and fraudulent contrivances and practices by the defendants as hereinbefore alleged, the said defendant Drew was enabled to and did sell, or caused to be sold and delivered, to the plaintiffs, the said 15,000 shares of stock, at prices beyond its real value.

Eighth—And the plaintiffs allege, on information and belief, that the several pretenses, representations, and artifices hereinbefore alleged to have been false and fraudulent, were, and each of them was, known to be such to the defendants respectively, at the time they were made, and were made and resorted to by the defendants respectively for the purpose of inducing the plaintiffs to purchase the stock of said Company, which, in fact, belonged to the defendant Drew, and to enable the defendant Drew to get rid of the same at prices beyond its real value, and for the purpose of cheating and defrauding the plaintiffs.

Ninth—That the stock of said Company did not, at any time after November, 1872, increase its market price or value; that the same was not, at any time since that date, intrinsically worth the prices which the plaintiffs paid therefor, to-wit: $98 to $106 per share, which fact was known to the defendants respectively; that, instead of increasing in its value, the said stock became, and was, worth much less than the prices above named; that, on or about Sept. 11, 1873, the plaintiffs owned of the stock which they purchased, as hereinbefore stated, about 15,000 shares, and which, at that date, had cost them, at the prices last above stated, about the sum of $1,565,858, on which they have sustained a loss to the amount of about $1,000,000.

Tenth—That, during all the times and dates aforesaid, the plaintiffs were wholly ignorant of the real condition and affairs of the said Company, and of the real value of the stock thereof; that they were ignorant of the fact that the defendants had made and entered into the unlawful conspiracy hereinbefore alleged, and were ignorant of the fact that the several pretenses, statements, representations, artifices, and practices herein alleged to have been made and practiced by the defendants respectively, were false, or that they were fraudulently made; and they were ignorant of the fact that, in making the purchase of said stock as hereinbefore stated, they were purchasing the stock of the defendant Drew; and the plaintiffs aver that they relied upon the said several false and fraudulent practices, artifices, statements, and representations hereinbefore alleged, believing them to be true, and only because thereof did they become purchasers of the stock of said Company hereinbefore stated.

Wherefore, the plaintiffs demand judgment against these defendants for the sum of $1,000,000 damage because of the premises hereinbefore alleged, together with interest thereon, with the costs of this action.

FULLERTON, KNOX & CROSBY, Attorneys for Plaintiffs.

The Baird Trust.

The Glasgow *News* publishes a resume of the trust deed settling the munificent gift by Mr. James Baird to the Church of Scotland of £500,000. The deed says that the donor has been moved to give the £500,000, because he "feels deeply impressed with the extent to which spiritual destitution prevails among the poor and working population of Scotland, and is satisfied that this proceeds in a great measure from the want of properly organized and endowed territorial work." He is also convinced that there is a "tendency to a departure from the truth and to an exclusion of religion from the teaching of the young," and that the means available by law are insufficient to provide for the faithful preaching of the Word of God, for the refutation of error, and for the support of the Church, and for educational and other purposes of a religious character." He therefore, to aid in carrying out these objects, vests the £500,000 in seven Trustees, viz: himself, Alexander Whitelaw, ironmaster, of Glasgow; David Wallace, ditto; William Wair, ditto; William Baird, of Elie; James A. Campbell, Jr., of Stracathro; and the Rev. Archibald Scott, minister of Greenside Church, Edinburgh. The Trustees may increase their number to nine, and they have the most ample powers to apply the interest of the £500,000 to any of the purposes set forth above. Provision is also made for an annual lectureship of six discourses on religious subjects. A curious provision in the trust is that the donor provides that the Trustees may, at the expiration of fifty years, bring it to a close, if they think fit, by expending the capital, as well as the interest, for the objects specified. The Trustees are to have £500 yearly divided among them, according to the number of meetings they attend. They are all to be members of the Church of Scotland, and not more than one is to be a clergyman.

REV. R. W. PATTERSON, D. D.

His Resignation as Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church.

Resolutions Expressing the Respect and Esteem of His Congregation.

Interesting Sketch of His Career, by the Hon. William Bross.

A meeting of the congregation of the Second Presbyterian Church was held in the lecture-room of the church, corner of Twentieth street and Michigan avenue, last evening, to take action in reference to the resignation of the pastor, the Rev. Robert W. Patterson, D. D. The Rev. Arthur Mitchell presided, and Gen. S. L. Brown acted as Secretary. The attendance was not very large. The Secretary read the subjoined letter:

To the Second Presbyterian Church and Congregation of Chicago:

DEAR BRETHREN: You are already aware of my purpose to withdraw, with your consent and that of the Presbytery, from the pastorate which I have so long held, with a view of accepting at once a chair in the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of the Northwest. The support of the Professorship has now so far been guaranteed that I venture to hope that it will be made sufficient at an early day; and I therefore ask you to unite with me in a request to the Presbytery to dissolve the pastoral relation which I have sustained for more than thirty-one years. I need not assign reasons for this step, and the present is not the proper time to speak of the trials of feeling which I have experienced in coming to a decision to ask a separation from the many friends in this congregation, of whose kindness I shall ever think in grateful remembrance. I will only add that it is my wish that this action may take final effect on the 1st day of January, 1874. Commending you to God and Word of His grace I am, dear brethren and friends, yours in the Gospel of our Lord.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24, 1873. R. W. PATTERSON.

Ex-Gov. Bross stated that a similar communication was laid before the church last week, and a committee appointed to prepare resolutions expressive of the feeling of the congregation in regard to the withdrawal. On behalf of the Committee he submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, By the church and congregation of the Second Presbyterian Church of the City of Chicago, that we unite with our pastor, the Rev. R. W. Patterson, D. D., in a request to the Presbytery of Chicago to dissolve the pastoral relations that have, since our organization in June, 1842, existed between us.

Resolved, That in his long and most successful pastorate—if we mistake not, the oldest in our city and the Northwest—we recognize the mercy and the goodness of our Heavenly Father in sparing him for nearly a third of a century to preach to us most ably and faithfully the Gospel of our Blessed Savior.

Resolved, That the best record of our pastor's usefulness and Christian work is contained in the history, written and unwritten, of this church, and in that of the Presbyterian Church of the Northwest; and, that recognizing his ripe scholarship, great practical wisdom and sterling Christian character, the Church at large has done wisely and well to secure his services in her theological institution, where his commanding abilities may impress themselves upon those who are to bear the standards of the Cross in the conflicts of the future.

Resolved, That our best wishes and our prayers for his long, most useful, and happy life shall go with him to his new field of labor.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, duly attested by the Session and the Trustees of this church and congregation, be presented to Dr. Patterson; that they be spread on the records of the church as a part of the proceedings of this meeting, and that the Session present them to the Presbytery of Chicago.

In seconding a motion to adopt the resolutions, Gov. Bross said:

CHRISTIAN FRIENDS: This is an occasion when language but poorly expresses the feelings that oppress and almost overwhelm us. Dr. Patterson has been our pastor from the organization of this church. We have known no other shepherd. In prosperity and in adversity, in sickness and in health, he has been our friend, our counselor, and our guide. Each one, I presume, is thinking over the the incidents—and, alas! it may be the bereavements—in which himself and pastor have mingled. He has been with us in our social gatherings; he has baptized our children, he has joined them in the hands of holy wedlock, and he has stood by the bedside of those dearest to us when passing into the dark valley, and preached to us the words of consolation and Christian hope when they were gone to the mansions of the blessed. I beg to recur to the time when Dr. Patterson called at the American Temperance House on a party of us just landed from the steamer Oregon, in October, 1846. His retiring modesty, almost shrinking bashfulness, and polite attentions, deeply impressed me as something totally different from what I had expected to meet here at the West. In 1848, I removed to this city and became one of his parishioners. For years he was my nearest neighbor and almost daily companion. I have seen him in the privacy of the most intimate friendship; I have been with him under the shadow of St. Peter's in Rome, and elsewhere in Europe and in this country, and on the broad Atlantic, and it is proper that I say here and now, in parting with him as pastor, though he needs no such words from me, that I never knew him to do a single act or say one word that was not in strict accordance with the truest type of a gentleman or derogatory in the least to my highest ideal of a minister of our holy religion. This testimony, which comes from the deepest recesses of my heart, must, I think, be that of every man, woman, and child who hears me.

The resolutions refer to the influence of Dr. Patterson upon the Presbyterian Church in the Northwest. The younger members of this and the other churches in our connection have, I fear, no idea how wide, and how wise, and how potent that influence was. For nearly twenty years after this church was formed, there were distracting questions in most of our churches, on the right management of which their success mainly depended. Judicious and able pastors were to be obtained, and settled over these churches. In all these efforts the labors of Dr. Patterson were incessant and most effective, and in this respect the Church of the Northwest, and all who love good government, and have at heart the welfare of society, owe him a debt of gratitude the extent of which it would be difficult to appreciate. But I need not dwell on the character and the labors of Dr. Patterson. His name and his praise are in all the churches. He goes to his new field of labor with our best wishes and our blessings. There we trust he may labor long, and we know he will labor ably and faithfully. And so may we practice his teachings and emulate his Christian example that, after a few more years of toil in the Master's vineyard, pastor and people may all be gathered at the right hand of our Blessed Redeemer.

Brief addresses, testifying to the veneration and kindliness of the church towards Dr. Patterson, were also made by Mr. Carter, Mr. Brown, Mr. Raymond, and Dr. Mitchell.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

Fifteen Hundred Dollars Damages for Being Put Off the Cars.

From the Kansas City Times.

Dr. Traver, a prominent dentist of Kansas City, purchased a ticket at Junction City, Kansas, paying full fare from that point to Kansas City. Dr. Traver's ticket was taken up by the conductor of the train, and a check was given on exchange, which was placed in Traver's hat. During the night, and while the train was between Lawrence and Kansas City, Traver was aroused suddenly by Conductor Shingle and his check taken from his hat with the remark: "Here, you have stolen this check from a passenger in the front car; you must pay your fare from here to Kansas City or get off the train." Dr. Traver expostulated with the conductor and endeavored to convince him that he had paid his fare, and the check just taken from him was evidence of that fact. Dr. Traver was expelled from the car and obliged to stand alongside the track until morning, when he took the next train for Kansas City, where suit was entered for damages. After a full hearing in the case, damages to the amount of $1,500 was awarded.

—Lambeth, London, was visited on the 4th instant by a sad disaster. A maker of fireworks, who occupied the lower part of a crowded tenement, near the palace of the Archbishop of Canterbury, was engaged in his dangerous occupation, when some of the material exploded, and blew him into the street a corpse. The house was quickly in flames, and seven of the inmates were burned to death.

THE COUNCIL.

Last Meeting of the Old Board of Aldermen.

The Construction of the Fullerton Avenue Tunnel to Be Begun Forthwith.

Equalized Valuation of City Property, $311,634,715.

The Council held a regular meeting yesterday evening, the Acting Mayor in the chair. All the Aldermen were present but Messrs. Bowen, McGennise, Moore, and Eckhardt.

PETITIONS.

Petitions were presented and referred from Matson & Co., W. B. Kean, and others, protesting against the action of the Directors of the Exposition building in renting it to be used for the purpose of raising money for the benefit of the Young Men's Christian Associations of this city and Boston by selling such goods as will interfere with the holiday trade of the petitioners; for water-pipe on Twenty-ninth street, from Hanover to Wallace; against the purchase of a site for an engine-house at the corner of Lincoln and Ferdinand streets; against the paving of Union street.

ORDERS.

The Board of Public Works was ordered to let the contract for the construction of the tunnel on Fullerton avenue, from the North Branch to the Lake, the contractor to begin the construction of the tunnel at once; and to report an ordinance for a sidewalk on the east side of Wentworth avenue, from Nineteenth to Twentieth street.

EMPLOYMENT FOR THE POOR.

Ald. Bailey offered the following, which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings:

WHEREAS, The laboring classes of this city are at present in great suffering for want of employment in consequence of the depressed financial condition of our community, and,

WHEREAS, It is of the greatest importance that as a preventive of the deeds of violence and crime that have hitherto commonly signalized our city during similar seasons of depression, every means of honest labor should be drawn upon during the approaching winter; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Board of Public Works be, and they are hereby instructed, to award the contract for the building of the conduit on Fullerton avenue; and, further

Resolved, That immediate measures be taken by said Board to excavate the site of the old Court-House, to remove and assort the debris of the building, and have the same in a position for the commencement of the work on the new building; and, also, that any sewerage work that may be required be proceeded with vigorously, so as afford needful employment to the suffering laborers of the city.

FINANCIAL.

The City Clerk reported that the assessment for city taxation had been equalized by the Board of Equalization, which had been in session ten days, as required by law, and he therefore returned the assessment to the Council for the purpose of levying the annual tax for 1873. The total valuation of real estate is $262,969,820, and of personal property $48,664,895, the grand total being $311,634,715. It was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Committee on Finance reported recommending that Laughlin, McGary & Co. be paid $966.67 to satisfy their claim against the city, which was laid over; that John Gunzenhauser be paid $22.50; that J. C. Allen be paid $71, in which cases the orders were passed.

The same Committee reported adversely on the claims of John Wilhelm, Fred Wagner, and S. Reinecker.

The report of the Finance Committee, to the effect that the city was not responsible for certain buildings torn down during the last great fire on Halsted street, was concurred in.

On the recommendation of the Judiciary Committee, the Comptroller was ordered to pay to John Tunison the sum of $260, for expenses incurred in serving executions.

STREET IMPROVEMENTS.

The Board of Public Works submitted ordinances for filling Fourteenth street from Centre avenue to Loomis street, and Thirteenth street from Waller to Loomis, which were passed.

The ordinance for paving Fulton street, from Elizabeth street to Ashland avenue, was passed.

The order directing the transfer of $5,000 from the street-cleaning fund, to be used in raising to grade the buildings at the Twelfth street Viaduct, was passed.

THE ELECTION.

The Clerk submitted the returns of the Board of Canvassers of the votes cast at the last election for city officers, and the successful candidates were declared duly elected.

FIRE.

Ald. Cullerton moved to strike out the clause providing that no shingle roof, or roof of wooden outside surface be placed on any building within the fire limits.

The motion was agreed to and the ordinance adopted as amended.

The proposed ordinance amending the Fire ordinance, by allowing the enclosing of all sides of sheds not over twelve feet high, ten wide, and sixteen long, if attached or annexed to a dwelling house, was taken up.

Alderman Powell offered an amendment, permitting the construction of such sheds on any part of the lot.

The amendment was agreed to.

The order directing the Comptroller to purchase, as a site for an engine-house, the lot on the corner of Lincoln and Ferdinand streets, was passed.

The resolution authorizing the Board of Fire and Police to purchase a couple of Babcock Chemical Engines, was temporarily laid over.

The Judiciary Committee reported back the order for the purchase of the right to use the Aerial Ladders, with the recommendation it be adopted. It was laid over.

THE EXPOSITION BUILDING.

The Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds reported an order extending until May 1, 1876, the time for which the Exposition Building may remain on the Lake Park, provided the building and grounds connected therewith be not used otherwise than for the holding of annual expositions for industrial, mechanical, and other arts; for musical or other public entertainments and public meetings, conventions and other similar public purposes, and that if the buildings and grounds are used for any other purposes, it shall be the duty of the Board of Public Works to take possession of the buildings and grounds without notice. It was laid over.

RAILROADS.

The order extending the time for which the Plate & Bar Mill Company may use a certain side track, was laid over two weeks.

The Judiciary Committee reported favorably on an ordinance allowing railways to build switch-houses and unload lumber, etc., in the streets, after a special permit has been obtained from the Board of Public Works, and it was passed.

The Judiciary Committee reported adversely on the application of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Road, to have the blasting of rock near Western avenue and Hubbard street stopped. It was laid over.

WOOD PAVEMENT.

The Judiciary Committee submitted a report on the wood pavement question, which has already been published, and which was laid over.

The Council then adjourned.

Great California Land-Owners.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

There are probably more land-owners in California, than in any other State in the Union. Many large ranches have been cut up. But while this has been done, other parcels of land have been concentrated in a few hands. Edward Applegate owns 49,146 acres of land in Fresno County; C. Burrell owns 23,403 in the same county; W. S. Chapman owns 28,152 acres, and W. S. Chapman & Co. own 69,896 in this one county; James Seelig & Co. 26,694 acres; Miller & Lux own 128,629 acres; J. O. Reel has 22,209 acres; Isaac Friedlander has 47,450 acres; J. B. Goodman is credited with 19,000; W. Pierce et al. have 25,763 acres; A. J. Pope 20,279 acres; J. W. Pearson has 44,831 acres; Joseph Russ owns 23,169 acres in Humboldt; Mrs. M. E. Beale holds 179,065 acres in Kern County; J. H. Redington has 45,720 in the same county; W. C. Ralston has 15,415 acres; Chapman, Jensen, and others, 74,408 acres; B. Bryant, 20,520; A. Weil has 49,920 acres; Clark & Co., 16,860 acres; and W. S. Bailey & Co., 19,735 acres in Alameda County. Charles McLaughlin has 24,274 acres in Contra Costa County, and over 60,000 acres in Amador County. The greater part of the lands represented above have been acquired independently of Mexican grants. The average cost for the whole was probably not much over a dollar in gold per acre. Greenbacks and scrip of various kinds have been used, while some have bought for cash at second hand.

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THE COURTS.

Quo Warranto Asked Against Usurping Officers.

Question of Laches in Commencing Suits in Bankruptcy.

Action Against Elmer Washburn as Penitentiary Warden.

The Howell Case---Tax Appeal Cases---Bankruptcy Notes---Judge Porter's Estate.

Supreme Court Decisions in the Kingsbury Estate Case.

Anthony Wanner, in an affidavit filed yesterday in the Criminal Court, detailed a lengthy story of misplaced confidence. He states that in March, 1870, he obtained a patent for the manufacture of fire-proof tubulated plaster bricks. In 1872 he sold two-thirds of his interest to Max Wineman and Henry F. Leopold, jointly, the consideration therefor being $20,000, and at that time a copartnership was made between the three. In January, 1873, deponent sold one-sixth of the remaining one-third to Joseph Austrian and Samuel T. Leopold for $1,900. An arrangement was soon made to form a stock company, the shares to be divided into thirty-six of $1,000 each, defendant taking ten shares, corresponding to his interest in the patent. On the 7th of February a report in accordance with the statute was sent to the Secretary of State asking for a certificate of incorporation. Deponent the same day went to New York, returning March 10, and on the next day a meeting of the copartners was held to hear the report of deponent's errand. March 24 he again went to New York, and while there received a telegram saying that work had stopped at the yard because the men were not paid, and signed by order of President Austrian. This was the first Wanner had heard of Austrian's being President, and, when a meeting was held on deponent's return, Austrian presided as President, Winemann officiated as Vice-President, and Robert Hart took the Secretary's chair. Deponent protested repeatedly against such an unauthorized proceeding, and resigned his position as Superintendent. Some time thereafter he asked Hart to see the papers, but was refused, and went to a lawyer and asked advice. He was told that the shares must not be for more than $100 each. He then went to the Recorder's office and saw what purported to be a copy of a certificate signed by him; but, instead of the shares being stated at $1,000 each, as it was in the original, the shares are made to read $100 each, and 360 in the number, instead of 36. Warner then went to Springfield, and found the affidavit there changed also. He has protested again and again at the illegal conduct of his copartners, but his protests have been utterly disregarded, and, as a last resort, he filed his affidavit against said parties to show cause why a writ of quo warranto should not issue against them for wrongfully usurping said offices of President, Vice-President, and Secretary. A rule was issued, returnable on the first day of next term.

LACHES IN COMMENCING ACTIONS IN BANKRUPTCY.

Judge Blodgett yesterday rendered a decision of interest to all business men. Some time ago, George W. Smith, as Assignee of Jacob Meyer, commenced an action in chancery against John R. Little and others to set aside an alleged preferential assignment. It seems that Mayer and his sons had been keeping a confectionery establishment at Freeport. Ezra Mayer, a cashier in a bank, became involved, and, to secure his sureties, induced his father, Jacob Mayer, to give a mortgage to indemnify his bondsmen. The question is, was not the giving the mortgage a preference given to some creditors. Judge Blodgett held that it was; that, though the elder Mayer was indebted to the younger in some $9,000, yet the evidence showed that the son did not ask the mortgagee to pay what was due him, but only said it was to save him from jail. It certainly would have been a preference if given to the son directly, and by him transferred to the bondsmen, and there is no reason to make a distinction because it was given to the sureties immediately. But it is open to the limitation contained in the first clause of the thirty-fifth section, that suits should be commenced within four months, and as the creditors have not seen fit to institute proceedings in time to elect an Assignee and have him attach the conveyance, they should be held to take the consequences. The bill was therefore dismissed for want of equity.

A $25,000 LIBEL SUIT.

George B. Hodges and Theodore Saleman, trading as George B. Hodges & Co., commenced a libel suit for $25,000 against H. N. F. Lewis, the editor of the *Western Rural*. Plaintiffs allege in their declaration that they are engaged in the business of buying goods and selling them again, on orders from various parties, to be paid for when delivered and examined. The defendant in his issue of October published an article which they claim is a libel, calling them robbers, and their business a swindle, and alleging that it was done maliciously, which has seriously injured them. With the declaration is filed an affidavit for a capias, containing an article a column and a half long, with alliterative head-lines, and intimating that the parties, if so inclined, are at liberty to commence suit, and denouncing them in bitter terms. The affidavit is in substance the same as the declaration, and in the usual form on which to base a writ of capias.

THE HOWELL CASE.

Yesterday was filled up in a great degree by examination in chief of Martin A. Howell, the plaintiff. He gave a complete history of the case, and all the circumstances attending his removal West, and the reason of his location of the mill at Marseilles. His examination was not concluded, but will be resumed to-day. Another curiosity was added to the collection yesterday, in the shape of a large, heavy barrel, but its purpose as evidence was not clearly brought out.

GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Assignee of the Great Western Insurance Company, Mr. Upton, filed a petition to be allowed to compromise the $150,000 against Hart L. Stewart. Mr. Upton stated that Stewart was aged, that the claim was disputed, and that Stewart held some claims against the Company, and, under the circumstances, it was best, in petitioners opinion, that the $80,000 mortgage held by the Company, of J. L. Stewart, and a $12,000 note, secured by mortgage, should be accepted in full payment, and the Stewarts released on their giving a quit claim to the Assignee of all their right to the mortgaged property, and release all claims they might have against the Company. Judge Blodgett accordingly entered an order in accordance with the prayer of the petitioner.

TAX APPEAL CASES.

This morning will come up before Judge Williams the argument for the dissolution of the injunctions in the tax appeal cases taken from the County Court. The refusal of a mandamus by the Supreme Court, recently, has left the present mode as the only one by which the taxfighters can gain relief from their supposed grievances. It is alleged, also, that the injunctions were granted without a sufficiently careful perusal of the grounds on which the application for injunctions were asked.

INJUNCTION AGAINST SUB-LETTING ROOMS.

William S. Johnston, owner of the Exchange Building, on the southwest corner of Clark and Washington streets, filed a bill for an injunction against Mrs. S. C. Parks. Complainant alleges that last October he leased 37 rooms in said building to defendant on the condition that she should not sublet to gamblers, or for any indecent or immoral purposes. He claims now that she has broken the condition and allowed improper characters in her rooms, and is about to permit others to be used for gaming purposes. An injunction, therefore, is asked pending the action at law already commenced, which was granted under a bond for $1,000.

DECISION IN THE COMMERCIAL INSURANCE CASE.

Judge Drummond yesterday finished the hearing of the motion for an injunction in the case of Goody and Chandler. The injunction was refused without prejudice, until the final hearing on the merits of the bill. The facts were reported fully in yesterday's TRIBUNE.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Henry Harrison and E. S. Edgar commenced an action against Elmer Washburn, the present Police Superintendent. They claim that while Washburn was warden of the State Penitentiary, he ordered from them at West Liberty, Iowa, a dozen or more car loads of potatoes, the contract being that the first car load should be sold at the lowest market price per bushel, and the succeeding loads at a uniform rate of 35 cents. The first load was delivered, but never paid for, and four more were sent, but not accepted, and then, under protest, taken to Chicago and sold in the market at a reduced price. They claim a loss in what was sold, besides the breaking the contract, and ask $1,500 damages.

BANKRUPTCY ITEMS.

In the case of Dunne & Goold, an order was entered for the second and third creditors' meeting for Dec. 16, 1873.

John Wacha was adjudicated bankrupt by default, and a warrant issued, returnable Dec. 24, 1873.

CRIMINAL COURT.

William Gilmore and Joseph Grisley pleaded guilty of petty larceny, and were remanded.

John Rogers, who was up on an application for habeas corpus, was remanded, and his bail reduced from $3,000 to $1,000 on each of the two charges.

Joseph Houson was tried for larceny, found guilty and under age.

COUNTY COURT.

In the matter of the estate of the late Judge William A. Porter, his brother, Henry C. Porter, was appointed administrator under a bond of $48,000, which was approved. Judge Porter's estate was sworn not to exceed $24,000, consisting of $15,000 in personal property, and $9,000 real estate. The administrator was also appointed guardian of David B. Porter, the only child of the late Judge, under a bond of $44,000.

In the matter of Hyde Park assessments, No. 7 was ordered to be confirmed in so far as no objection had been filed to it. Mr. Elliott Anthony filed objections to No. 4, and the case was argued at some length, but not concluded. Mr. Anthony thought that the sewer on Seventy-ninth street would not benefit him, and that the proceedings had been illegal, and received time to bring in some proof.

The will of Edward M. White was proved, and letters testamentary granted to Martha White, with leave to Julius White, the other executor, to qualify hereafter under a bond for $210,000, which was approved.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

The Crane Brothers Manufacturing Company commenced an action against John G. Stack, for $2,500.

Edward Mendel commenced an action against Tenney, Flower & Abercrombie, for $25,000. The action is probably for alleged malicious prosecution in filing a petition in bankruptcy against him a few weeks ago.

William H. Wells, and George S. Wells brought suit against James G., and Harvey H. Brown, for $1,000.

Daniel Gardner and Chalmers Sherfy recovered judgment by confession against Charles E. Renkins and Robert McClelland for $2,182.02.

The Commercial National Bank entered up judgment for $2,205.72 against Alvin N. Lancaster.

George C. Morgan filed a precipe in debt against the Northwestern Gas and Water Pipe Company, claiming damages at $6,000.

Daniel S. Scoville commenced a suit against Richard P. Morgan, W. Frank Ritchie, and Joseph R. Bickerdike, claiming $3,000.

CIRCUIT COURT IN BRIEF.

Nelson & Peterson Contractors, obtained judgment against the City of Chicago, in the Circuit Court, for the sum of $13,052.63, the suit was to recover a balance due for improving West Madison street near Robey.

A judgment by confession was rendered in favor of Benjamin S. Gill and Augustus H. Andrews against John Gregory for $1,709.20.

Patterson & Purvis sueing for the use of A. E. Bishop filed a petition against Ashel Pierce for a mechanic's lien on his building on Wabash avenue between Jackson and Van Buren streets, claiming $2,075 due. John J. Vanderlip the United States Mortgage Company, Sarah J. Sandford, the Manufacturer's National Bank, the Citizens' National Bank of Minnesota, G. F. Stanton, L. Pardee, W. Lake, First National Bank, W. Loeb, William Bailey, Inter-National Bank, E. W. Scott, D. Blakely, Illinois Staats Zeitung Company, A. Bishop, H. F. Baer, E. L. Brown, John K. Tenney, are also made defendants.

Mary Katrina Meyer brought a suit in trespass against Willian Doesing, for breaking into her premises, 258 Clybourn Place, and asking $1,000.

THE CALL.

Judge Gary's call is 110, 111, 113, 114, 117, 118, 122, 123, 125, 127 to 136.

Judge Zane is engaged in trying Solomon against Butters.

Judge Rogers will call 1449 to 1469.

Judge Booth's call is 161, 168 to 180.

Judge Tree has 414 set for to-day.

THE KINGSBURY CASE.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Nov. 24.—The last business done by the Supreme Court of Illinois in the Northern Grand Division, was in relation to the Kingsbury estate. The suit has run its weary course along for several years, and has not even yet terminated. It bids fair to do so, however, in a little while, as the appellate Court has set metes and bounds from which the Court below will be able to arrive at a conclusion that will not be reversed. The vast amount of property involved—the historic associations connected with it,—and the peculiar questions of law that arise in the case are sufficient to cause the order and opinion of the Supreme Court to be read with great interest. The opinion of the Court is unanimous, and is as follows:

HENRY W. KINGSBURY, by the Guardian, v. MARY K. BUCKNER, et al. Petition for rehearing.

Opinion per curiam.—A rehearing was ordered in this cause upon the present appeal, not for the purpose of reconsidering the case upon the merits, or to change, or in any substantial sense to modify our former decision; but to render the opinion of the Court more explicit, and prevent misconception of its meaning. This seems demanded by the peculiar state of the record which was inadvertently overlooked, and the language employed in the opinion, to which our attention has been called by the application for a rehearing. When the cause was before us upon a former occasion the principal questions involved were definitely settled. The decree of the Court below dismissing both the original and cross bills was reversed, and the cause remanded with directions to grant the relief prayed by Mrs. Buckner's cross-bill, 58 Ills. 310. In pursuance of those directions, a decree was entered in the Circuit Court Nov. 13, 1871. This decree established the principal rights of the parties, and the Court proceeded to carry these instructions into effect, which involved the necessity of entering three subsequent decretal orders, and on Aug. 2, 1872 another final decree. This decree disposed of a controversy arising between the parties upon proceedings for partition, involving a claim by Mrs. Buckner to a share in what is called the "Spencer Tract," as a part of her father's estate, and by that decree her claim was allowed, from which an appeal was taken on behalf of the infant, Henry W. Kingsbury, to this Court. No appeal was taken from the decree of Nov. 13, 1871, but appeals were taken from some of the decretal orders intervening that and the final decree of Aug. 2, 1872. Upon these appeals the whole record was brought to the Court, and errors assigned questioning the propriety of the decree of Nov. 13, 1871. Entered in conformity with the directions of this Court some of the intervening orders and the final decree of Aug. 2, 1872. The questions raised and attempted to be raised were all carefully considered, and the conclusion arrived at was that no error could be assigned upon the first decree entered in pursuance of the directions of this Court; that the points made upon the intervening orders were not well taken, but that the decree of Aug. 2, 1872, was erroneous, and ought to be reversed for the reasons given in the opinion. These views, however, are not clearly announced in the former opinion, and it follows also that the directions contained in the opinion which have no relation to the matters involved in the decree of Aug. 2, 1872, are wholly inappropriate, and may be considered as withdrawn from the opinion. The judgment which we intended to enter was that the several decrees and decretal orders antecedent to the final decree of Aug. 2, 1872, and upon which error was assigned, be affirmed; but that the decree of Aug. 2, 1872, concerning Mrs. Buckner's claim in the "Spencer Tract" be reversed and the cause remanded for further proceedings in conformity with the former opinion as herein explained and modified, and that each party pay half of the costs in this Court.

THE ORDER OF THE COURT

entered in pursuance of the foregoing opinion, is as follows:

In vacation after September term, 1873, Nov. 8, 1873.

Henry W. Kingsbury, by his guardian, Anson Sperry, v. Mary K. Buckner, Simon B. Buckner, and Jane C. Kingsbury. Appeal from the Circuit Court of Cook County.

On this day again come the said parties, and the Court having diligently examined and inspected, as well the record and proceedings aforesaid, as the matters and things therein assigned for error, and being now sufficiently advised of and concerning the premises, are of opinion that in the record and proceedings aforesaid, and in the rendition of all the orders and decrees rendered and entered in said cause by the said Circuit Court of Cook County prior to the 2d day of August, A. D. 1872, there is no error. Therefore it is considered by the Court that the said orders and decrees so rendered in the proceedings aforesaid prior to the 2d day of August, A. D. 1872, be and the same are in all things affirmed. And the Court, being further of the opinion that in the rendition of the decrees in the record and proceedings aforesaid on the 2d day of August, A. D. 1872, there is manifest error. Therefore, it is considered by the Court that, for that error and others in the record and proceedings aforesaid, the decree so rendered on the 2d day of August, A. D. 1872, by the Circuit Court of Cook County, be reversed, annulled, and set aside, and for nothing wholly esteemed, and that this cause be remanded to the Circuit Court of Cook County for such other and further proceedings as to law and justice shall appertain. And it is further considered by the Court that the said appellant recover one-half of the costs of and from the appellees, and have execution therefor; and that the appellees recover one-half of the costs from the appellant, and have execution therefor.

IMPEACHING CHARACTER.

How It Is Done Before the Board of Police.

Policemen and Gamblers Try to Ruin Mr. Adams' Reputation.

But the Wind is Taken Out of Their Sails by His Employers.

The Board of Police resumed the hearing of testimony in the case of Detectives Slayton and Gallagher yesterday afternoon, and have not yet reached the end. The following evidence was elicited:

JUDGE SCULLY

was sworn, and said the Felsenthals were arraigned before him; the case was continued twice, and the third time it came up it was disposed of. The first time, the witnesses were not in court; the second time, Gallagher and Slayton were attending the Criminal Court. Slayton was there at the final hearing. Gromm testified in the case.

CAPT. BUCKLEY,

the next witness, stated that he had known Adams four or five years; his reputation was bad; I judge from his associations; have seen him in the company of railroad thieves and gamblers; arrested him in the gambling-house, No. 88 Lake street, several years ago.

On the cross-examination, he said his opinion was that Adams associated with the thieves for the purpose of benefiting them and himself; do not know that he went with them to find out their plans.

The re-direct examination brought out the fact that Adams, when arrested in the gambling-house, was keeping the cases; have given orders to Gallagher and Slayton to arrest persons who represent themselves to be officers; both have discharged their duties well; never heard any one find fault with them except Adams; he came to me with a story about them, but I told him I would not believe it until he proved it; he did not assist in arresting any railroad thieves to my knowledge.

EX-CAPTAIN MICHAEL HICKEY

testified that he was a gentleman of leisure. Know Adams; have known him three or four years; his reputation is bad; he associates with railroad thieves and gamblers. While Gallagher and Slayton were under me they did their duty faithfully; never heard any complaints against them; would not believe Adams under oath.

Cross-examined: Have associated with thieves and gamblers myself.

A. D. M'CLAIN

swore that he had known of Adams for seven or eight years; had heard him spoken of as a bad man; from what I know of him I would not believe him under oath.

Cross-examined: Was formerly a railroad man; first saw Adams in Judge Milliken's court; am doing nothing now; was told to come here by a man I don't know; Adams was a "shise" lawyer when I saw him in the police courts.

Cross-examination: Have heard a man named Taylor, and another named Hartman, speak of Adams. From what they said I derive my knowledge of his general reputation. Hartman said, when Adams passed us on the street, "There goes a rough, a shyster, and an associate of thieves."

POLICEMAN KEEHAN

knew Adams, and had seen him about Reiley's saloon—a brace gambling-house on Desplaines street—and said he would not believe him under oath when one of his associates was concerned.

CAPTAIN LULL

testified that Slayton and Gallagher had been his subordinates, and had done their duty faithfully. Have known Adams personally since a year before the fire; his reputation was bad; do not know who his intimate associates are; have heard him spoken of, and, from what I heard, would not believe him under oath when he was interested.

Cross-examination: Do not know Adams' reputation among people other than detectives and policemen. Think I arrested him in a gambling-house on Lake street.

Adams interpolated that he was never arrested in his life.

MR. BULL WAS RECALLED.

Never heard anything against Gallagher or Slayton; do not know of my own knowledge that they received money in this case.

This ended the case for the defense.

WILLIAM M. SAGE

was called in rebuttal. Am Chief Clerk in the freight office of the Rock Island Company; have known Mr. Adams five years; he has been steadily in the employ of the Company for five years; am acquainted with his general character; he is a reliable, trustful, and truthful man; he has had large amounts of money in his possession in adjusting the accounts of subordinate freight agents. He at first hunted up lost freight, and gradually got to searching for stolen property and the thieves; was the means of sending some of the men to the Penitentiary. One of the thieves, Shears by name, has been to the office and inquired for him. He associated with men of that class by order of the Solicitor of the road; never knew him to associate with thieves in other than a business way. The officers of the road have confidence in him, and the Superintendent raised his salary for his efficiency. He has recovered several lots of property, among them some watches; one watch, a very valuable one, he gave to the Solicitor.

LOUIS VIELE,

sworn: Am General Freight Agent of the Rock Island Railroad; have known Mr. Adams about four years; his reputation is that of an honest and upright man; he has been employed by the road in the detection of thieves, and associated with them to learn their plans; he has recovered property; he has told me of his movements. He was instrumental in the indictment of Dan Webster; he used Matt Shear for the purpose of getting evidence and as a witness.

THOMAS F. WITHROW

was sworn, and said: Am General Solicitor of the Rock Island Railroad; know Adams; made his acquaintance in Iowa three years ago; for the past year have consulted with him almost every day about lost and stolen property. Have observed his conduct; never saw anything which impaired my confidence in him. He has communicated to me the means he used in his business.

TESTIMONY OF MR. RIDDLE.

Hugh Riddle, sworn: Am Vice-President and Superintendent of the Rock Island Railroad. Know Mr. Adams as an employe of the road; frequently met him and instructed him. Have confidence in him. He has discharged his duties faithfully. He never deceived me. He has told me of his associations with thieves,—reported to me what he was doing. He has found and restored considerable property. Never heard his integrity questioned.

TESTIMONY OF MR. HURLBUT.

John Hurlbut, sworn: I was at one time in the employ of the Rock Island Road; Adams' reputation among railroad men is very good. Every one I have heard speak of him spoke of him well. In my connection with him, in ferreting out thieves, he assisted me all he could, and was faithful.

CAPTAIN GRAY.

Charles M. Gray, sworn: Am General Freight Agent of the Michigan Southern Railroad. Have known Mr. Adams several years. His reputation as far as I know is good. Would rely upon anything he told me most implicitly.

The Board then adjourned until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

A $1,200 TIGER FIGHT.

Mr. John O'Neil's Contest with the Animal at No. 171 Madison Street.

Not many weeks ago, a young man named John O'Neil, arrived in Chicago from the Rocky Mountains, where, for some years, he had been picking gold from flint-rocks and sifting it from the sands of mountain streams. Having acquired a comfortable fortune, he turned his face towards his home at the East, and, on his journey thither, arrived in Chicago. The atmosphere of the city induced him to fall into dissipation, and, having made it known that he was the possessor of considerable money, he was soon surrounded by a crowd of polished dead beats. Prominent among these were Mr. Thomas Daniels, Mr. John Riley, and Mr. Henry B. Williams, adepts in the brace-game, as carried on at No. 171 Madison street, who induced O'Neil to stake money upon who should be the winning man in a game between the inmates of the house. Now, when a man is drunk, he generally entertains great confidence even in his infirmities, and this fact, together with O'Neil's familiarity with spotted pasteboard, made him bet freely. The result of the games, of course, was fatal to Mr. O'Neil, who, when he had become sober, found he had lost $1,200. He reported the matter to the Superintendent of Police, but until yesterday the wily swindlers had managed to escape arrest. Yesterday, about noon, Officers Londergan and Byrne saw them clustered together on the corner of Madison and Clark streets, and recalling their past offenses, took them into custody, and speedily had them quartered in one of the cells of the lock-up of the Armory Station. Michael McDonald, Esq., soon appeared, bearing upon his right arm the corpulent form of C. Augustus Banyon, and by their united aid, the vagrants were bailed out. They will be examined before Banyon this morning, which insures their full discharge.

THE McCABES.

A Little Matinee Down at Their Cottage Saturday Evening.

How many of us have been charmed with that oft-quoted gem of the "Immortal Robbie" entitled "The Cotter's Saturday Night," exquisite in its simplicity and appeal to that love of the good and beautiful which is born in every human being, although many so dwarf and neglect it that in time it becomes almost extinct. We would like to chronicle, in Chicago, a Saturday night spent by many families in the same manner as that enjoyed by the worthy, pious old Scot and his wife and barns, as described by Burns, but we don't know of any such case, and very much doubt finding many families who would be content and thankful for a meal of oat-porridge and other things to match. We do know, however, of a bad case of "Cotter's Saturday Night," in this city of elegant hotels, live newspapers, miserable gas, heavy taxes, and with a brilliant prospect of a Court-House in the dim future. Last Saturday night was *the* night, and Pat McCabe and his wife Bridget were the cottagers. The location of the cottage is not of much consequence to any one except the owner, but we are safe in saying that it is situated in Bridgeport. Oh, classic shades! And we betray no secret when we add that the front door faces on Shinbone alley. A word about the cottage is, however, in order. Of course it is built in the Gothic style. Everything is now Gothic. It is a Gothic period. We go to a Gothic hotel, are snubbed by clerks, who are Goths, and servants who are Vandals. We sit down in a Gothic chair to a Gothic table, a napkin arranged in Gothic style is before us, a Gothic cruet stares us in the face, and the waiter would be Gothic if he could, but he can't, for he is from Timbuctoo, and so we will drop this terrible Gothic business and return to the domicile of the McCabes. Besides its style, it has two very small rooms, and in one of these an open fireplace, over which a rope is stretched, and thereby hangs a tale, and also the clothes that Bridget washes when she so far forgets herself as to descend to menial toil, (and here it may be well to say that she does not recognize the nobility of labor, and thinks they who do know nothing of work except theoretically, and she also objects to orphans and working-girls having Homes, and washerwomen being denied such luxuries). Before Pat and Bridget became man and wife, they were married, and the air-castles they built were quite astonishing. It is needless to say they both looked forward to accumulating a large family and great wealth by slight exertion, and to live and die in the Emerald Isle. But Pat drank too much poteen, was caught poaching, and the police becoming too attentive, he emigrated, and he and Bridget put themselves under the protection of the Bird of Freedom. They settled in Chicago, but did not prosper, and, as the police records show, have not led the innocent, blissful life alluded to at the beginning of this story. Bridget thought Pat mingled too much in politics and came home drunk more times than was consistent for a non-office-holder. Pat, on his part, could not see the propriety of his wife's not getting him his supper, and spending the money she earned by washing, instead of giving it to him for purposes of speculation. On Saturday night, things in the McCabe household came to a crisis, and Pat came home drunk, as usual, and without any supper, as usual. He resolved to point out to her the error of her ways and a true wife's place, so he ordered her to pull off his boots, and added force to the argument by giving her a good kick. She retorted with the fire-shovel across his head. He feelingly knocked her down, and tired himself out, imagining that she was a Chinaman and should be used as a foot-ball. Whereupon she affirmed that her name was George Washington, and went for her little hatchet, with the avowed purpose of adding to the large number of tyrants who have received their just deserts. At this moment, fortunately for Pat and the superintendent of brick-making at the Bridewell, a policeman, attracted by the noise and provincial French, rushed in and put an end to the discussion by arresting the unhappy pair. Life is not all dreams, as Pat thought when sent yesterday to the Bridewell for six months to study the art of brick-making and reflect on the uncertainties of this world.

PERSONAL.

THE CITY.

J. R. Kimball, U. S. A., is at the Palmer.

Gen. W. P. Grier, of Peoria, is at the Palmer.

R. J. Toodal, of Rio Janeiro, is at the Palmer.

J. X. Reidler, of Montana, is at the Sherman.

T. E. Washburn, of New York, is at the Sherman.

The Hon. V. Hickox, of Springfield, is at the Palmer.

W. G. Roberts, of San Francisco, is at the Palmer.

St. George Gore, of England, is at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. C. A. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, is at the Sherman.

Col. J. H. Howe, of Kenosha, Wis., is at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. T. L. Chatburn, of Houghton, Mich., is at the Sherman.

Judge John R. Niles, of Laporte, Ind., is at the Grand Pacific.

Judge W. T. Hopkins, of Morris, Ill., is at the Grand Pacific.

The Rev. Richard Dodge, of Springfield, Ill., is at the Palmer.

The Hon. G. L. Crammer, of Wheeling, West Va., is at the Palmer.

Mr. O. J. Stough and family, of Hinsdale, are sojourning at the Sherman House for the winter.

F. B. Clark, General Manager, and W. G. Swan, Superintendent of the West Wisconsin Railroad, are stopping at the Grand Pacific.

C. A. Dunham, Jackson, Mich.; A. K. Doe, Minnesota; H. G. Brookings, St. Louis, and C. W. Cowan, Cincinnati, are registered at the Sherman.

J. Dodd, St. Louis; C. H. Leonard, Auburn; G. W. Monroe, Jr., Knoxville; C. L. Conklin, New York; D. H. Jane, Racine, Wis., and H. C. Hobart, Milwaukee, are guests at the Palmer.

The Hon. S. S. Merrill, General Manager; J. C. Gault, Assistant General Manager; Russel Sage, Jr., Superintendent; J. W. Cary, Attorney, of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, are guests of the Grand Pacific.

The very interesting sermon on "Early Methodism in Chicago," preached last Sunday morning, was by the Rev. Samuel W. Coggeshall, not "Selah Coggshall," as printed. Mr. Coggeshall is from the Providence, and not from the New Bedford, Conference; and when he spoke of the Rev. John Clark, who was Presiding Elder of the Chicago District in 1839, he described him as a "lame man," not a "layman." Mr. Coggeshall tells a good story on the Hon. John Wentworth, which he forgot to relate in his discourse. Somebody asked "Long John," during the revival, if he attended the meetings. "No, by G—d," said he, "but I send a 'hand,'" referring to Dave Bradley, who attended because he was moved by the spirit, and not because he was sent by any human agency.

IN GENERAL.

Emperor Francis Joseph will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of his accession to the throne of Austria on the 2d of December.

The Duke of St. Albans is about to marry Miss Osborne, second daughter of Mr. Bernal Osborne, member of Parliament for Waterford.

Mr. Kingan, of Indianapolis, has authorized the benevolent societies to draw on him for $100 per week for charitable purposes during the winter.

Since the beginning of this Government, Caleb Cushing has brought it up by hand. He turned William Pinckney across his knee and revised the Jay treaty. Elbridge Gerry would run around the corner when he saw him coming. He flew kites with Benjamin Franklin, and used to birch both Metternich and Talleyrand.—*Graphic's Washington Letter.*

Mrs. Charity Barnum, the wife of P. T. Barnum, died in her residence, No. 438 Fifth avenue, at 2 o'clock Wednesday. A cable telegram announcing her death was sent to her husband in Germany by Mr. S. T. Hurd, his son-in-law. She was 65 years of age, one year older than Mr. Barnum. She was born in Fairfield, Conn., and was married to Mr. Barnum in this city in her 21st year. The latter period of her life was devoted to quiet and unostentatious deeds of benevolence.—*New York Express.*

The new Hungarian Archbishop of Erlau, Monsignor Samassa, made a remarkable speech on the occasion of his installation. He openly declared himself an adherent of constitutional principles, and admitted that the Roman Catholic Church had brought upon herself the measures which have been taken of late years for limiting her power. "I promise," he concluded, "that I will persist in loving my country, in being faithful to my King, and in respecting and obeying the constitutional laws."

It is stated that Kellogg and Warmoth, that precious pair of Louisiana patriots, have agreed to "bury the hatchet," which prompts one to say it is a pity that before that implement had been buried each had not succeeded in braining the other. These two demagogues have kept Louisiana in an uproar for eighteen months, and both have been backed by a strong force of retainers. One of them has had the aid of revenue cutters, a Custom-House, and Federal officers. Louisiana, we trust, is not quite ruined yet, although these two men have done their best to bring about such a result.—*New York Express.*

The Thomas Kinsella against whom a Mr. Field, of Brooklyn, has brought charges of naughty conduct and suit for damages, is the member of the last Congress, of that name, who took back-pay, and was therefor put off the Democratic State Committee by the Democratic State Convention at Utica last month. H. Boardman Smith, the back-pay Congressman of Elmira, is publicly worshiped by the ladies of the Orphans' Home as "an instrument of Providence,"—as a perfect divinity,—because he gave them his back-pay. Charity, they say, covers a multitude of sins.—*Rochester (N. Y.) Union.*

South Carolina.

A correspondent of the New York *Sun* draws a melancholy picture of the decadence of South Carolina. He estimates that over 90 per cent of the farmers have lost money since the war, and mentions one 3,000-acre tract of land that has been sold four times under the Sheriff's hammer since 1865. Before the war, he says, the taxable property of South Carolina was valued at about $488,000,000; in 1870 it had fallen to $184,000,000, and the decrease has been steadily progressing up to the present time; but the taxation before the war was only a little over $400,000 annually, while the taxation in 1870 was about $2,100,000, yet the State debt has increased from $6,000,000 to something between $16,000,000 and $20,000,000.

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For further particulars apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

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VIRGINIA.......Saturday, Dec. 13.

GEORGIA.......Saturday, Dec. 27.

And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upwards.

For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway.

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J. E. EARLE, General Western Agent, 60 Clark-st., Chicago.

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Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $65; Steerage, British and Irish ports east, $30; west, $32. Continental ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

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In spite of the panic the publishers are able to-day to announce the 5th thousand of Mr. Roe's new story,

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Which was first published but two weeks ago.

Its sale thus far has been far more rapid than that of the very popular "Barriers Burned Away," notwithstanding the unfavorable state of trade.

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KELLOGG TROUPE,

C. D. HESS and MAURICE GRAU.......Directors.

Commencing on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, under the auspicious lead of the famous

AMERICAN PRIMA DONNA,

MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG,

Accompanied by the following distinguished artists:

JENNIE VANZANDT, ZELDA SEGUIN, JOSEPH MAAS, THEODORE HABELMANN, WILFORD MORGAN, W. H. TILLA, WILLIAM CARLTON, HENRY PEAKES, G. F. HALL, EDW. SEGUIN.

A complete ensemble of minor Artists.

Full Chorus and Orchestra.......Edw. Hayloff, Conductor.

A varied Repertoire of Favorite Operas will be announced previous to opening the sale of Reserved Seats, on THURSDAY NEXT, at Julius Bauer & Co.'s Music Store, corner State and Monroe-sts.

PRICES—$1.50 and $2.00, according to location of seats.

KINGSBURY HALL.

THANKSGIVING DAY AND EVENING.

IMMENSE BILL, DAY AND EVENING.

DRAMATIC, OPERATIC, CLASSICAL CONCERT, MINSTREL, and VAUDEVILLE.

TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT TO MANAGER

LEONARD GROVER.

AN ARRAY OF SEVENTY ARTISTS.

SEE THE BILLS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF BILL.

MONDAY, Nov. 24, every evening and Wednesday Matinee, and until further notice, first performances in this Theatre of Dr. Mosenthal's beautiful play,

LEAH, THE FORSAKEN,

With a powerful cast.

Reappearance of MISS SUSIE DENIN as LEAH.

THURSDAY—Grand Thanksgiving Matinee.

FRIDAY, Nov. 28—Benefit of Miss Susie Denin.

In preparation, "HUNTED DOWN; or, THE TWO LIVES OF MARY LEIGH."

MONDAY, Dec. 1—Kellogg English Opera Troupe.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE.

Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State.

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels.

NEW, FRESH, AND SPARKLING NOVELTIES.

Bobby Newcomb, Mackin & Wilson, Billy Rice, Master George Davenport, Ernest Linden, Wm. Arlington, Ben Cotton, John R. Kemble, in new and pleasing specialties. The whole to conclude with the Operatical Extravaganza, entitled

ACTING ON THE BRAIN, or Shakspeare in the Kitchen.

Grand Extra Matinee Thanksgiving Afternoon.

Every evening and Saturday Matinee.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Again the crowded houses attest the popularity of Miss

Lydia Thompson,

AND HER MAMMOTH COMBINATION,

In their Musical Burlesque,

BLUE BEARD!

Thanksgiving Matinee, 2 o'clock—BLUE BEARD.

Friday and Saturday—ROBIN HOOD.

PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

EXTRA LECTURE.

The Ex. Committee announce with pleasure that they have secured

MADAME LEONOWENS,

Late Governess at the Court of Siam, to deliver her intensely interesting lecture, entitled

ZEND-AVESTA, or The Fire Worshipers.

The Lecture will be given Tuesday Eve, at the First M. E. Church, Washington-st., cor. Clark, at 8 o'clock. Reserved Seats 50c., at Jansen & McClurg's. Admission, 25c.

KINGSBURY MUSIC HALL.

BLAND.

A Lecture on Western Life.

CHASED BY A BEAR, AMONG THE BUFFALO, &c.

Will furnish all the Laughing Gas necessary, and keep the audience awake.

First appearance in this city, WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 26.

Popular rates. Trouble to commence at 8.

MRS. A. H. LEONOWENS

Will, by special request, deliver her Lecture,

"ASIATIC WOMEN, ANCIENT AND MODERN,"

At Memorial Chapel, Robert Laird Collier's Church, cor. Twenty-third-st. and Michigan-av., WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 26, at 8 o'clock. Admission, 50 cents. Tickets for sale at Cobb's Library, 36 Monroe-st., and Sargent's Drug Store, cor. Wabash-av. and Sixteenth-st.

GLOBE THEATRE.

CHICAGO'S FAVORITE COMEDIAN,

HARRY LINDEN.

As Wilkins Micawber in the beautiful drama entitled LITTLE EM'LY. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2½. Special matinee Thanksgiving Day.

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25 East Madison-st.

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1	Prize of.......	100,000
1	Prize of.......	50,000
2	of $25,000.......	50,000
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12	of 5,000.......	60,000
372	of 500.......	186,000
1,608	other Prizes, amounting to.......	183,500

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2,097 Prizes, amounting to.......$1,200,000

1	Prize of.......	300,000
1	Prize of.......	100,000
1	Prize of.......	50,000
2	Prizes each of.......	25,000
4	Prizes each of.......	10,000
12	Prizes each of.......	5,000
10	Prizes each of.......	1,000
473	Prizes each of.......	500

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CORNS!

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RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. ‖ Daily.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL & GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line).......	* 5:00 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Day Express.......	* 8:30 a. m.	* 9:00 p. m.
Jackson Accommodation.......	* 3:35 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Atlantic Express.......	‖ 5:15 p. m.	‖ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express.......	†*9:00 p. m.	‖*6:30 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Morning Express.......	8:30 a. m.	9:00 p. m.
Night Express.......	†9:10 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

CHICAGO & ALTON RAILROAD.

Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Line, via Louisiana, Mo., and Chicago, Springfield, Alton and St. Louis Through Line, Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill. and Louisiana, Mo.......	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Kansas City Fast Ex. via Jacksonville, Ill. and Louisiana, Mo.......	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Express, via Main Line.......	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Ex. via Main Line.......	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
St. Louis Ex. via Jacksonville.......	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Springfield Express.......	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Springfield Fast Express.......	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Jefferson City Express.......	† 9:45 p. m.	‡ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.......	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Chicago & Paducah Railroad Ex.......	* 9:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Wenona Lacon, Washington Ex.......	* 4:30 p. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation.......	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts.; Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Day Express.......	* 9:30 a. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien Mail and Express.......	* 5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Express.......	† 9:30 p. m.	* 4:15 p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices, No. 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express.......	* 7:30 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger.......	* 7:30 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.......	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:25 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha.......	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:25 p. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.......	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:25 p. m.
Aurora Passenger.......	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Pass.......	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger.......	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday).......	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.......	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Exp. for Omaha.......	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:45 a. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.......	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:45 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation.......	* 1:45 a. m.	* 5:30 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation.......	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:20 a. m.
Texas Express.......	10:00 p. m.	7:45 a. m.

*Ex. Sundays. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express.......	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line.......	† 8:15 p. m.	* 6:50 a. m.
Cairo Mail.......	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
Cairo Express.......	† 8:15 p. m.	* 6:50 a. m.
Springfield Express.......	* 8:15 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.......	* 9:10 a. m.	* 3:35 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.......	† 8:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
(a) Gilman Passenger.......	* 4:20 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods.......	* 6:20 a. m.	* 7:45 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods.......	* 7:10 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods.......	* 9:00 a. m.	* 9:40 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods.......	*12:10 p. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods.......	* 3:00 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods.......	* 4:30 p. m.	* 1:45 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods.......	* 5:15 p. m.	* 6:15 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods.......	* 6:10 p. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Hyde Park and Oak Woods.......	*11:10 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.

(a) Runs to Champaign on Saturdays.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

City offices, corner Randolph and LaSalle-sts., and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line.......	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
a Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton.......	*10:15 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
a Omaha Night Express.......	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton.......	†10:45 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express.......	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express.......	* 9:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
b Milwaukee Mail.......	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:30 a. m.
b Milwaukee Express.......	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger.......	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger (daily).......	†11:00 p. m.	‡ 5:00 a. m.
b Green Bay Express.......	* 9:40 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
b St. Paul Express.......	*10:10 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
b Marquette Express.......	* 9:00 p. m.	* 6:50 a. m.
b St. Paul Express.......	† 9:10 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.

b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

W. H. STENNETT, Gen. Pass. Agent.

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CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation.......	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express.......	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Depot, Van Buren-st., foot of LaSalle-st.; Ticket office, northwest corner Clark and Randolph-sts., and southwest corner Canal and Madison-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via Air Line and Main Line	* 6:30 a. m.	*10:00 p. m.
Special New York Express, via Air Line.......	* 8:30 a. m.	* 3:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, via Air Line.......	5:15 p. m.	* 8:00 a. m.
Night Express, via Main Line.......	†10:20 p. m.	‡10:40 a. m.
South Chicago Accommodation.......	12:00 m.	* 6:30 a. m.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express.......	* 9:00 a. m.	‡ 8:00 p. m.
Pacific Express.......	‡5:15 p. m.	‡ 7:10 a. m.
Fast Line.......	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.
Mail.......	* 4:55 a. m.	* 6:50 p. m.
Valparaiso Accommodation.......	* 3:40 p. m.	* 8:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI THROUGH LINE, VIA KANKAKEE ROUTE.

From the Great Central Railroad Depot, foot of Lake-st., also foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near corner Clark; 75 LaSalle-st., corner Washington, and at Illinois Central Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express.......	* 7:00 a. m.	‡ 8:30 a. m.
*Night Express.......	8:00 p. m.	8:00 p. m.

Through sleepers for Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Washington, and Baltimore every night.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Default having been made in the payment of a certain promissory note made by Sam'l J. Walker to the order of Hammond & Gage, and by them indorsed "without recourse," said note being for the amount of $15,000, dated July 22, 1873, and due ninety days thereafter, and bearing interest at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, after maturity said note giving the legal holder thereof authority to sell the collateral security attached thereto and herein described:

Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given that we shall sell at public sale, at the office of Hammond & Gage, No. 76 Washington-st., in the "Portland Block," at 11 o'clock a. m. on Friday, Nov. 28, to the highest and best bidder for cash, the collateral security mentioned in said note, to wit: Fifteen shares International Mutual Trust Co. (International Bank).

HAMMOND & GAGE, Legal holder of said note.

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ENGLISH NURSERY For Trees, Shrubs, &c.

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Devotes special attention to Trees and Plants (especially Fruit Trees and Stocks), suitable for American demand. Priced Catalogues of his immense stock obtainable of Messrs. W. H. Power & Co., 23 William-st., New York. Orders, with remittance or London reference, promptly attended to. Payment Net Cash. Supply unlimited. Careful packing for long voyage.

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113 W. MADISON-ST., CHICAGO, (a regular graduate in medicine), treats all Chronic Diseases, of both sexes. Cures guaranteed. All Female Difficulties treated with success. Medicines furnished. Consultation free. A book on special diseases, circulars, &c., for married ladies—free for two stamps. All letters confidential.

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TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Leah, the Forsaken."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of the Lydia Thompson Troupe. "Blue Beard."

GLOBE THEATRE—Desplaines street, between Madison and Washington. Engagement of Harry Linden. "Little Em'ly."

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. Burlesque of "The Arrival of Lucca." Minstrelsy and comicalities.

KINGSBURY MUSIC HALL—Clark street, between Randolph and Lake. Lecture by Daniel Dougherty. Subject, "Orators and Oratory."

FIRST M. E. CHURCH—Corner Clark and Washington streets. Lecture by Mrs. Leonowens. Subject: "Zend-Avesta; or, the Fire-Worshippers."

DR. KAHN'S MUSEUM OF ANATOMY—Clark street, between Madison and Monroe.

The Chicago Tribune.

Tuesday Morning, November 25, 1873.

The People's State Convention of Louisiana, which professes the laudable object of restoring harmony among the politicians of that State, is now in session at New Orleans. Its proceedings yesterday were confined to the work of organization, which resulted in the choice of W. B. Eagan as President, and Thomas L. Maxwell as Secretary.

Minister Sickles has authorized a denial of the reports that he had a stormy interview with the Spanish Foreign Minister. His relations with the members of the Government are unchanged. He pronounces equally untrue the report that he had expressed the opinion that war is inevitable, and says he has uttered no opinion as to the result of the pending question. These denials by Minister Sickles corroborate the complaints of the Spanish press that the dispatches sent to the United States are intentionally unjust and hostile to Spain.

Employment for the poor thrown out of employment by the panic has been provided in some instances by City Governments. A resolution that similar action be taken by the City of Chicago was offered to the Common Council last evening, and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings. This scheme contemplates the building of the conduit on Fullerton avenue, the excavation of the site of the old Court-House, and the removal and assortment of the debris of that building, together with any sewerage work that needs to be done.

A new and sensible phase of the Indian peace policy appears in the instructions of the Indian Commissioner to the United States Indian Agent at Fort Sill. The Government has made a demand upon the Comanches in that neighborhood for the delivery to justice of five of their number who have been robbing and murdering white settlers, to which no attention has been paid by the Indians. As a peaceable punishment their annuities have been stopped; they are given ten days more in which to repent; if by that time their hearts are not softened, their rations are to be withdrawn entirely; and if their contumacy survives this assault upon their stomach, the peace policy will be exhausted, and they will be handed over to the tender mercies of the army.

The connection of the Rev. Robert W. Patterson with the Second Presbyterian Church of this city was severed yesterday evening by the acceptance of the resignation which he had tendered his congregation. This event is of more than usual interest from the fact that Dr. Patterson's has been the largest continuous pastorate of any clergyman in the Northwest. He has been the faithful head of the Second Church since 1842, a term twice as long as that of any other priest in this city. Dr. Patterson goes to the Chair of Apologetics in the Presbyterian Seminary of the Northwest, where his abilities and character will find an adequate and honorable field in the instruction of the younger men who are to follow him in the work of the Church.

Tweed's downfall leaves his confederates defenseless. While he played the part of Goliath and they that of the Philistines, they felt safe, but with his overthrow they are undone. Ingersoll, the chair-maker, and his associate Farrington, who were parties to his Court-House frauds, have been arrested and are held in jail to await trial. State Senator Harry Genet is also in jail. Dick Connolly, Norton, and ex-Mayor Hall are still under indictment, but the former is safe in Tipperary with a million of his swag, having been able to resist the strange and fatal fascination that brought Ingersoll and Cooper back to the scene of their crimes. Ex-Mayor Hall is not likely to be tried again, there being no evidence that he had any pecuniary share in the frauds. Civil suits for the recovery of the property stolen from the city are to be commenced as soon as the New York Court of Appeals decides a technical question as to the rights of the city and county in the prosecution. Tweed has not yet been removed to Blackwell's Island, and will probably not be taken there pending the decision on the nine exceptions which have been taken by his counsel to the sentence passed upon him.

The Chicago produce markets were fairly active yesterday, but breadstuffs exhibited a slight falling off, chiefly owing to the prospect of a pacific settlement with Spain. Mess pork was active, and 10@20c per brl higher, closing at $12.00 cash, and $12.50@12.55 seller January. Lard was active and unchanged, closing at $7.20@7.25 cash, and $7.50@7.55 seller January. Meats were quiet and firm, at 4⅛@4¼c for part salted shoulders, 5⅞c do for short ribs, 6c for do short clear, and 7@7¼c for green hams. Highwines were quiet and ½c higher, at 90c per gallon. Lake freights were dull and strong. Dressed hogs were quoted at $4.50 per 100 lbs. Flour was more active, and steady. Wheat was quiet and 1c lower, closing firm at $1.04¾ cash, and $1.02¾c seller December. Corn was steady, and ⅛@¼c lower, closing strong at 40⅜c cash, and 40½c seller December. Oats were dull, and ⅛c lower, closing at 31¾c cash, and 31½c seller December. Rye was quiet and steady at 65@65½c. Barley was dull and easier at $1.32@1.33 for No. 2, and 91@95c for No. 3. Hogs were active and firm until near the close, when they weakened about 5c per 100 lbs. Sales at $3.70@4.05. The cattle market was dull and lower, with sales at $2.50@5.00 for poor to choice. Sheep were unchanged.

The declaration filed at Freeport by the Attorney-General, in behalf of the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, against the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company is the first suit instituted under the new Railroad law, and is probably intended to be a test case. It embraces twenty-six counts, and these are divided into three heads: (1) For alleged overcharges in the transportation of freight; (2) for alleged discriminations between individuals in freight charges; (3) for alleged discriminations in passenger fare,—the offense in the latter case consisting in the carrying of certain persons on free passes while other persons were required to pay $4.50 for similar travel. Damages to the total amount of $100,000 are claimed. At common law it is not an offense to carry either passengers or freight free of charge. The offense consists in making discriminating charges between individuals. It is not impossible, however, that the statute may be construed to prohibit the granting of free passes—in which case we presume all the railroads will be glad to know it. The several counts in the declaration which allege overcharges for freight transportation will have to be determined by evidence going to show what is a reasonable charge. This is the first case, we believe, that has ever been tried in this country on that issue, and its determination will be looked for with much interest. The counts which charge discrimination between individuals for transporting the same kind of property, the same distance, on the same day, have a more serious aspect than the alleged overcharges.

The purchase from the Boston firm of James R. Osgood & Co. (successors of Ticknor & Fields) of the *Atlantic Monthly* and *Every Saturday* by Hurd & Houghton, of New York, and of *Our Young Folks* by Scribner & Co., also of New York, is the most important literary event that has been announced in a long time. It cannot but be regarded as a cession on the part of Boston of a very large share of its literary prestige, which the Boston people, who have been prouder of their city's literary distinction than of any other characteristic, will not relinquish willingly. Their opposition to the sacrifice will be intensified by the fact that it reacts in favor of New York. The transfer will be regarded generally throughout the country as another assertion of New York's commercial supremacy, which is thus asserted even in the most intellectual of pursuits. Books are a commodity, and magazine-publishing a business, after all, and the transfer appears to be an indication that the commercial character of book-making is even more essential than intellectual traditions and associations. The *Atlantic* has for many years been the leading exponent of the most progressive classes of New England, and it is so intimately associated with certain phases of New England intellectuality that its migration to New York is a species of transplanting, the success of which must be determined in the future. Now it is merely curious and interesting. *Our Young Folks* will be merged into the new juvenile magazine announced by Scribner & Co. under the title of *St. Nicholas*. If Messrs. Osgood & Co. are going out of the periodical business, many will be anxious to know what is to become of the *North American Review*, which they publish, and which has stood alone for many years in the field it occupies.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL'S REPORT.

The annual report of the Postmaster-General contains less than the usual amount of matter on the subject of postal telegraphs, Mr. Creswell's attention having been diverted by a new toy, viz., postal-savings banks. The Post-Office banking system, as he expounds it, is one of the curiosities of modern times, for whereas the postal-savings banks of Great Britain must be supposed to have a definite purpose, and to operate in a certain way, Mr. Creswell neither tells what that purpose and way are, nor what his purpose and way would be if his views were carried into effect. We have observed a certain amount of confusion of ideas in the reports and recommendations of the Treasury Department in times past, but nothing approaching to that which pervades the banking views of the Postmaster-General. He tells us that on the first of July last there was some six hundred millions of currency in the hands of the people (that is, outside of the banks and the Public Treasury), but nevertheless, soon after the first of August, a stringency set in, which must have been due to a lack of confidence. Lack of confidence in what? Mr. Creswell does not say, but the context implies that it was a lack of confidence in banks, because he says that if we can devise a plan that will afford the same security to depositors that is afforded to note-holders, we shall be able to bring out the six hundred millions of hoarded currency, and revive business. Postal-savings banks, he thinks, would accomplish this. These institutions would encourage economy and habits of saving, and utilize and keep in circulation the immense sums now paid out as wages. It would at the same time strengthen the Treasury and enable it, "by judicious investments," to afford relief to banks in times of stringency. Savings banks should never be made sources of profit. If prostituted to purposes of gain, they should be overthrown. So likewise other banks should only do business on their own capital. When they seek to do business on borrowed capital, *i. e.*, deposits, they become mere speculators. Sound policy dictates that the Government should lose no opportunity of borrowing from its own people, at a low rate interest, for the purpose of "discharging an indebtedness abroad," or relieving industry and enterprise at home from the trammels of taxation He believes that the savings of the people thus encouraged would soon grow to such gigantic proportions that the voluntary loans of a single generation would soon exceed the whole of the national debt. The rate of interest proposed to be paid to depositors by the postal-savings banks is 4 per cent.

It is evident from the report that Mr. Creswell regards capital and currency as the same thing. Financial stringency, in his view, means hoarding of currency; and he believes that currency would not be hoarded if there were plenty of postal-savings banks. It would be easy to point out many periods of financial stringency where there was no hoarding of currency; indeed, the supposed hoarding of currency at the present time is very much exaggerated. But we let that pass, as also the singular notion that bankers should do business exclusively on their own capital, and that savings banks should never yield any profit.

The disposition that Mr. Creswell contemplates making of the savings accumulated in his Post-Office banks claims attention. We are told, first, that they would strengthen the currency; then, that they would be available in affording relief to the banks in times of stringency; then, that they might be used in paying off foreign indebtedness; and, finally, that they might be made available in relieving the people from the trammels of taxation. In some one or all of these ways, we suppose, they are to earn the 4 per cent interest which is to be paid—though Mr. Creswell does not say so—and still be kept on hand in sufficient amounts to pay depositors who want to draw their money out. Now it is obvious that if the Government goes into the business of paying interest on call loans (for that is what all deposits are), it must make some use of the *average balance* which will suffice to produce interest on the *whole sum*. If it is used to "strengthen the Treasury," it cannot be used for judicious investments, or to pay foreign indebtedness, or to help the banks in times of stringency, or to relieve the public from the trammels of taxation, whatever that may signify. If it is used to pay foreign indebtedness, it cannot be employed in the other five ways enumerated, though this method, we admit, would tend to earn the interest agreed to be paid to depositors. The objection to it is that the money would not be on hand or within easy reach when wanted by the depositors. If used in "judicious investments," the Government, through some officer, or officers, hereafter to be appointed on the recommendation of Congressmen, must decide what are judicious investments and what are not. Whether Northern Pacific bonds would be judicious investments or not, would perhaps be settled by the same caucus which had selected the postal banker of the district.

But it is needless to multiply words to show that Mr. Creswell is completely at sea. He seems to have no conception at all of the functions of a savings bank, or of any other sort of bank. His theory of a postal bank is a medley of queer notions, of which the most prominent and distinctive is that you can eat your cake and have it too—invest your deposits, and have them on hand at the same time. That the English postal savings banks are conducted on some sort of system is to be presumed, because the English Government is composed of methodical persons, trained in the practical sciences, including that of political economy. The office performed by them, however, is obviously very small, since the total of such deposits in the United Kingdom reaches only £19,000,000, or about one-half of the deposits in the savings banks of the State of Massachusetts alone.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAID ON CONGRESS.

The report of the Government Commissioners to examine the Northern Pacific Railroad, which recommends the acceptance of another installment of the road, will lead to the issuing of patents for the proportion of the Government land-grant which is due on the mileage thus far completed. This looks as though it were the intention of the officers of the road to secure all the land they can before they go to the next Congress with their petition for the guarantee of Northern Pacific bonds. It is understood that the proposition will be to surrender all that portion of the land-grant to which title has not been acquired in lieu of the guarantee. As the acceptance of the last 190 miles that have been built will transfer all the land along the first 400 miles of the road, which is probably worth more than all the land that will go with the remaining 1,400 miles of road yet to be built, it is obviously desirable for the Northern Pacific managers to acquire a title to this before attempting to saddle the building of the remainder on the Government. They will then have made a very neat thing out of the undertaking. They will have acquired about 16,000 square miles of the best lands on the line of the road, and will endeavor to foist upon the Government the task of making the whole property valuable.

The proposition that Government shall guarantee sufficient Northern Pacific bonds to complete the road is so preposterous, in view of what is now known of the enterprise, that we can scarcely believe that anybody will have the "cheek" to present it to Congress. It could only be brought forward on the ground of sympathy, since the enterprise has no financial merits to commend it. Then the question arises: Who, of all concerned in Northern Pacific, is entitled to Government sympathy? It cannot be the stockholders. The law of Congress authorizing the construction of the road only required that $2,000,000 stock should be subscribed, and only 10 per cent of this paid in. At the best, then, the stockholders have only paid in $200,000 with which to build a road 1,800 miles in length, and the history of other land-grant railroads justifies a suspicion that they have not paid even this much. So much of the road as has been built is the result of credit furnished by the Government in the enormous grant of land, which, by an extraordinary legal process, could be mortgaged before the road had acquired title. The stockholders, therefore, have no claim on Government sympathy, because they have made no investment. They have simply embarked in a real estate speculation on borrowed capital. The situation of the bondholders is not any more entitled to sympathy. They hold a mortgage not only on the franchise, road-bed, rails, and rolling-stock of the road, but on forty square miles of land for every mile of road that has been built. The Government will give title, according to its agreement, to all the land that has been honestly acquired, so that the bondholders are secured to the full extent they contracted for at the time they invested their money. If the investment was a foolish one, it is certainly not incumbent on the Government to make good the deficiency, after having furnished all the security the bondholders now have. If neither the stockholders nor the bondholders are entitled to sympathy, who is? There is nobody left but Jay Cooke. He went into a huge land-speculation more extensive than John Law's Mississippi scheme and equally illusive, and calculated upon making his millions. If he has failed of his purpose, it has not been through any lack in the recklessness of his representations, or through charity for the men he has dragged down with him. Hundreds and thousands of men throughout the country attribute their ruin to the rashness of Jay Cooke. If it is the intention of the Government to become a charitable institution for the maintenance of bankrupt speculators, it should rather begin with the men who regard themselves as Jay Cooke's victims than with Jay Cooke himself.

We have said that the Northern Pacific Railroad was a huge land-speculation. The grant of land for building 1,800 miles of railroad is larger than the area of the two States of Ohio and Indiana, as large as England, Ireland, and Scotland together, three times larger than the Kingdom of Bavaria, seven times larger than the Kingdom of Belgium, and contains 10,000 square miles more territory than all of the New England States combined. This vast empire of land was given away by the people of the United States, through their representatives in Congress, without any consideration, and the concern which is to receive it now proposes to ask that its bonds be guaranteed over and above this. The demand is unparalleled for effrontery, and could be made in no other country and in no other age than the present. There is a wide-spread belief that, even if the Northern Pacific Railroad were built, equipped, and in running order, this land-grant would do more damage to the interests of the country than the road would ever offset. In a late number of the Seattle (Washington Territory) *Intelligencer* it is held that the grant is a "monstrous hindrance" to the natural development of the country. The route of the road in Washington Territory is that of an irregular triangle, extending 350 miles on the southern line, 208 miles on the western, and 300 miles on the northern, making 858 miles within that Territory, which might have been traversed with 300 miles, as the original act of 1864 provided. The change was made to secure the additional grant of land, which is 40 miles in width for every mile of road. Washington Territory alone thus cedes 34,320 square miles to the railroad, or nearly one-half of its entire area. The policy of the railroad is to put a double price on its land (probably because Northern Pacific bonds are taken in payment), while the owners of the land not acquired by the railroad think they ought to get double price on account of the benefits supposed to accrue from the building of the road. The result, as the *Intelligencer* indicates, has been to put a stop to immigration and retard the settlement of the country for many years, besides throwing the land, if the road should ever be built, into the hands of a huge and unscrupulous monopoly. This testimony is especially valuable since it comes from that part of the country which was to have been specially aided by the building of the road.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company is in a desperate strait—or would be if it had any capital at risk. Its charter provides that at least 50 miles of road must be built every year, and the entire line completed before July 4, 1877. It is certain that the Company, in its present shape, cannot comply with these conditions. Hence the proposed raid upon Congress for the guarantee of its bonds. This raid must be defeated at all hazards. If the road should stop where it is, and the land revert to the people, we are not sure but it is the best thing that could happen.

THE DANGERS OF WALL STREET.

The suit of Biedermann & Co., stock dealers in New York City, against Daniel Drew, Eugene N. Robinson, and Stephen H. Alden, who are also well known in the stock market, allusion to which was made in the telegraphic dispatches yesterday morning, and the details of which will be found in the affidavits of the plaintiffs printed elsewhere, presents some very extraordinary features. It is a story of the dangers which beset those who take part in the struggles between the bulls and bears; and of the misfortunes which may overtake even those who think they have their eye-teeth cut. The story in substance is as follows: Biedermann & Co., the plaintiffs, are stock dealers in New York, who make it a business to buy and sell stocks, and are presumed to know all the ins and outs of these very crooked operations, although the sequel shows the contrary. Daniel Drew, Eugene N. Robinson, and Stephen H. Alden, the defendants, are also engaged in the same business, and, as the sequel shows, knew more of the ins and outs than the plaintiffs. The medium which brought these two firms into communication was the Canton Company, of Baltimore, having a capital stock of $4,430,000, and engaged in building and making other improvements in and near the City of Baltimore. The defendants had control of the stock, and Drew and Robinson were Directors of the Company and members of the Executive Committee. The plaintiffs now allege that in November, 1872, the defendants entered into a conspiracy to make the world in general and the plaintiffs in particular believe that this Canton stock was a splendid investment, and would speedily make their fortunes if they bought it. At that time Drew was the holder of 30,000 shares of the stock, of the par value of $100 each. To unload himself of the whole or a part of this stock was the aim of good Uncle Daniel. Biedermann & Co. were selected as the parties most likely to take the stock, but, as Biedermann & Co. were in the same line of business,—buying and selling stocks,—it was necessary to conduct the negotiations with extreme care and delicacy. Accordingly, Alden and Robinson pretended to be sellers of the stock on their own account, and good Uncle Daniel appeared very unwilling to sell. In fact, he declared he would not sell for less than from $150 to $200 per share, because, from what he knew of the affairs of the Company, he was confident the stock would soon greatly increase in value, and would advance to the prices named. Rather than sell, he was going to buy more, and he advised the plaintiffs to take all they could get, it was such a splendid investment! But they couldn't buy of him! Having received this friendly advice from such a competent authority in the stock world, the defendants began to grow a little eager. Then Robinson at different times offered to sell them some of the stock, and Alden was willing to let them have some "on call," both pretending that the stock was theirs. At last, the defendants bit at the bait which was kept dangling before their noses in such a provoking manner, and purchased 10,000 shares from Alden and Robinson, at prices ranging from $98 to $106 per share, and 8,600 shares from other parties. The 10,000 shares were the property of good Uncle Daniel, which he would not sell under any consideration, because it was such a splendid investment, likewise 5,000 of the 8,600 shares which were obtained from other parties. For these 18,600 shares the defendants paid down the handsome little sum of $1,807,109.75, which, in the touching language of their affidavit, "was far more than the real value of said stock."

The defendants, now having 18,600 shares, sat down and waited, as good Uncle Daniel was doing, to see the stock go up to 200, at which time their million and a half or more would have increased to three millions and a half or more. They could then sell out and pocket a cool million apiece. And they waited and waited, but after November, 1872, somehow or other the market value of the stock did not increase, but on the other hand, as time went on, they discovered that it wasn't worth the price they paid for it. After waiting a year with commendable patience, they sat down to figure up the profits on the splendid investment which good Uncle Daniel had expatiated on with so much confidence. They had 15,000 shares which came from good Uncle Daniel, through the medium of Alden and Robinson, and for which they had paid $1,556,555, and on this investment they had lost just a round million of dollars. In other words, the stock for which they had paid 106, and which, according to good Uncle Daniel's assurances, would soon be worth $200, was in reality worth about $37. Hence the claim of the defendants that good Uncle Daniel and his fellow-conspirators shall pay them $1,000,000 and interest, in damages.

The general verdict of the public will be that any parties who go into the Wall-street menagerie to wrestle with the bulls and bears, and come out either bitten or gored, ought to submit quietly and not plead the Baby act. But there is another view to be taken of this million-dollar episode. The defendants were a stock-dealing firm. They made it their business to buy and sell stocks, and speculate in securities of all sorts. They have been in the business many years,—long enough at least to get accustomed to all the twistings and turnings, and the tricks and devices of the business, both of the good Uncle Daniel and bad Jay Gould sort. If these men, therefore, who are presumed to have cut their eye-teeth, can be taken in and done for so easily, what possible hope is there that the general public, who are not posted up in "the ways that are dark and tricks that are vain," can invest their money in Wall street with any expectation of ever seeing it again? The fate of Biedermann & Co. is a warning to hornless people to keep out of bull-fights. Not the least amusing feature of this little episode is the fact that Alden himself, one of the agents who represented Drew in loading up Biedermann & Co. with the Canton stock, has brought suit against Drew to recover $202,091, which he claims to have lost by buying 11,000 shares of worthless Quicksilver stock on Drew's representations that it would rapidly rise in value. At the very time Alden was operating on Biedermann & Co. for Drew, good Uncle Daniel was operating on Alden in a precisely similar way for himself. This supplementary fact only emphasizes the reason why the general public should beware of stocks and stock-operators and keep out of the Wall-street menagerie.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILWAY.

The policy of watering railroad stock has been carried on exclusively in this country, and the attempt to pay interest on the fictitious capital has been to bring the railroads following that practice to the brink of insolvency. The annual report of the President of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad for 1873 is in remarkable contrast with the almost invariable exhibits of the leading railroads in the United States. The comparison will best be made by grouping a number of these roads together. We select those which are mainly parallel and competing for the same class of business:

Roads.	Miles operated	Capital stock.	Debts.	Total cap. & debts
N. Y. Cent.	851	$89,428,300	$16,496,000	$105,924,300
N.Y.& Erie	1,032	86,536,910	31,729,079	118,265,979
Pennsylva.	1,505	53,271,937	63,386,887	116,658,824
Balt. & O..	800	16,711,100	10,169,987	26,980,087

It will be seen that the New York Central Railroad has to pay out of its earnings interest and dividends on $106,000,000; the New York & Erie on $118,000,000; the Pennsylvania on $116,000,000 (since April last authorized to be increased by $36,000,000 bonds and capital stock); and the Baltimore & Ohio on only $26,000,000. The difference in the management of this last-mentioned road is shown in the fact that it has a surplus of assets which represents earnings invested in various branch and connecting roads, and in steamships, hotels, and various great improvements, and not represented by stock or bonds, and which amounted in October, 1873, to the sum of $29,034,404. We do not suppose there is another railroad company in the United States that can make such an exhibit. The addition to the surplus fund in 1873 was $2,882,134. The Company, in the meantime, has been lavish in its expenditure upon its main road and extensions. During the four years ending in 1872, it expended for 68 locomotives, 2,913 freight and passenger cars, for hotels, second track, steamship piers and wharves, elevators, rolling-mill and machinery, real estate, and permanent structures, $4,720,000. During the year 1873, it has added 90 locomotives, 2,302 cars, 42 miles of track, new depots, elevators, real estate, etc., at a cost of $4,750,000; it has constructed a new branch road at a cost of $3,583,000; bridges over the Ohio River, $2,382,480; paid off bonds amounting to $2,860,000, and other liabilities amounting to $5,280,769, or a total extraordinary expenditure during the five years of $23,574,984. This was done out of the surplus earnings of the road, save $8,500,000 borrowed in London. It holds its constantly-increasing surplus earnings as a reserve, and thus is always able to undertake any considerable expense, either from its own funds or the unusual credit which such a surplus gives the Company. The present panic has not in the least embarrassed the Company. On the 30th of September, while the inflated stocks of its rivals were staggering and sinking, it declared and paid its accustomed semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent in cash. This sound financial condition enables the Company to establish its business on a permanent footing. Six years ago, it agreed on a tariff of rates for the transportation of coal, satisfactory at the time to the miners and the dealers, and, though it has a monopoly of the route from the mines, those rates have remained unchanged till now. The advantage of permanency in the rate is regarded of great value to the public.

The gross revenue of 1872 was $13,626,577; and of 1873, $15,695,541; increase, $2,068,964. The net earnings for 1873 were $5,558,489. During the year, 11,012 tons of steel rails were substituted for iron, and at this time there are 351 miles of steel track in use. The cost of all this is charged to repairs. During the year, the Metropolitan Railroad from Washington City to the Point of Rocks was completed.

President Garrett, in his report to the Directors, at the October meeting, states that the grading from Centerton, on the Lake Erie Division of the Baltimore, Pittsburgh & Chicago Railroad, will be completed through Ohio and Indiana to within 30 miles of Chicago by the close of November, 1873; that the track will be laid and the road ballasted as far West as Deshler, at which point temporary connection will be had with the Dayton & Michigan Railroad. A large business is expected when the route is completed to Chicago, and large expenditures have been made along the line for additional tracks and improvements, to assure prompt movement. He also calls attention to the fact that the line of two steamers to Europe from Baltimore, established in 1868, in view of the limited Western connection, has now increased to six steamers, in addition to the Allan line of steamers to Liverpool. When the road to Chicago shall be completed, the distances by rail from Chicago to Baltimore and New York, by the several routes, will be as follows: From Chicago to Baltimore, 795 miles; to New York, by the Central, 980 miles; by the Erie, 961 miles; by the Pennsylvania, 899 miles.

The financial independence of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad; the fact that its capital stock is not watered, and that its debt is annually diminishing, while its surplus capital is increasing; that it is paying its way, and dividing 10 per cent cash annually, will enable it, as soon as its road is completed to this city, to offer rates of transportation which will be the same at all seasons, and in no wise dependent on the action of the other trunk roads. The effect of this will unquestionably be to direct to Baltimore a large amount of the trade now carried over other roads to New York. At Baltimore there are elevators and all the means for an expeditious transfer of grain to foreign steamers, or to the vessels engaged in the coastwise trade. It has been discovered that it is impossible to discharge more than 500 cars of grain in New York in a day, and it is then put into barges and hauled about the harbor. It is possible that, in addition to a shorter route, reduced rates of transportation, and modern improvements for handling grain, Baltimore will be a formidable competitor with New York for the trade of Chicago, not only in breadstuffs, but in pork, beef, lard, and other provisions.

The great advantage the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad has over its rivals is, that, while it has to pay dividends of 10 per cent on only $16,000,000 of stock, and 6 per cent on $10,000,000 of debt, the others have each to pay interest and dividends on an average of five times that amount; so that it can afford to do its transportation at greatly reduced rates, and make large profits, while they cannot reduce rates except at a loss.

The recent death of the famous navigator, Robert McClure, has revived the question of the discovery of the Northwest Passage. The obituary notices which were published in the English newspapers very generally conceded the honor of the discovery to McClure. Lady Franklin thereupon claimed the honor for her husband. John Philip Gell, a recognized authority, supported her claim, while Sir Alexander Armstrong, another authority, took the field for McClure. Morris Beaufort, the next to enter the lists, urges that the honor belongs to both. He says: "The geographical problem to settle which many expeditions had been sent from this country was, whether or not there was continuous sea from the Atlantic to the Pacific to the north of the Continent of America. That was the long-sought Northwest Passage; and, stated concisely, the solution of the two conflicting claims is simply this: Sir J. Franklin discovered the Northwest Passage in 1848; and rather more than two years later Sir R. McClure made the passage by another route. Inasmuch, then, as Sir J. Franklin had a priority of two years, it was he who solved the problem—he was the discoverer of the Northwest Passage." The bulk of the testimony goes to show that the discovery was made by both, although Franklin's was unquestionably prior to McClure's. The honor, therefore, will be shared by both.

After the important and useful lesson which Tweed's conviction should teach all political corruptionists, the most valuable feature of the verdict in his case is that a jury may yet be impaneled that combines the intelligence and honesty to award justice, even where an array of talent and a glamor of gold are employed to thwart it. Tweed was defended by as able counsel as influence and money could command, and it is pretty certain that no legal device was left untried to secure the great criminal's acquittal. Tweed had money enough to have bought a hundred dishonest juries. He is currently believed to have been worth several millions of dollars, and all his millions would unquestionably have been yielded up to secure personal freedom for the declining years of his life. One juryman would have been sufficient to secure a disagreement, which was all Tweed needed. In not securing the partisanship of a single member of the jury before which he was tried, Tweed has done some service to his country by demonstrating that juries cannot always be bought. The verdict will do much to revive confidence in jury trials, which had certainly fallen into disrepute in many of the best communities of this country.

ELEMENTS OF PERSONAL POWER.

Dr. J. G. Holland's Lecture Last Evening at the Union Park Congregational Church.

Dr. J. G. Holland, better known to the world perhaps by his nom de plume "Timothy Titcomb," delivered the second of the Union Park course of lectures in the Union Park Congregational Church, last evening, before a large audience. The lecturer had chosen "The Elements of Personal Power" as his subject, which he treated in a manner peculiarly his own, carrying his listeners, before they were well aware of the fact, deep into psychological problems of striking originality, and enunciated in language quite free from that which usually makes the results of philosophical research, as set forth by philosophers, the driest kind of reading and talking. He referred to the love of power, and said that when it takes hold of a man it becomes ambition. He showed the different forms in which love of power shows itself in different people, how in the exquisite it is made known in a desire to be finely appareled; in the wealthy man the possession of riches, in the ostentatiously benevolent man in the desire to have his acts known abroad. Some men show their power by ever pushing other men forward, often by keeping other men back; but all are moved by the one motive, love of power. He considered the first element of power to be honesty, and said that at a time when fraud rolls in chariots, and theft sits in the highest places, it is hard to believe that such is the case, but adduced the failure of the New York Ring as a proof that, sooner or later, all power based upon dishonesty must fail. Absolute moral and intellectual honesty is the only basis upon which personal power can stand. The lecturer drew a vivid comparison between the brilliant Douglas and the plain but honest Lincoln, and stated that notwithstanding the apparent difference of power between the two men, the memory of the former will survive merely because it will be associated with the name of the latter. Many a noble neck has been bowed to the party yoke for the sake of power, but no one who has done so has ever in the end succeeded. The second element of personal power is the will. If honesty furnishes the soil for the tree of personal power, the will is the sap which enlivens it. The strong, indomitable will which gave birth to the expressed intention "to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer" was the secret of all Grant's successes from the beginning, and of the strength of his present political position, which, the lecturer observed, enables him to "pluck his own bays or drive his own bays," just as he pleases. In the world the weak-willed man gives way to him of strong will just as people get out of the way of a locomotive. In families it is the strongest will which rules, and in every form or organization of society it is the strong-willed man who either controls or has to be conciliated or overcome. How far this element of power may be cultivated is hard to say. Probably those possessed with weak minds will not be able to strengthen them to any extent, and many people labor under the delusion that they are possessed of strong wills, the fact being that they are troubled with the undesirable quality of willfulness. The third element of personal power touched upon by the lecturer was self-possession. He said it was astonishing how loosely some men carry themselves around,—how little mastery they have over themselves, their powers, and their passions. Every man ought to have a complete inventory of himself, of his every available mental and moral resource, and of his weaknesses, so as at all times to hold himself thoroughly in hand. To be thus intellectually self-possessed is essential to the possession of power. The speaker referred to the Emperor William as a man the secret of whose strength lay in his self-power and his command over his passions. The fourth element of power is courage, than which quality no other gains more respect or admiration. All men bow to the hero. Whether the courage is shown in the confronting of death in the defense of a friend or principle, it compels respect. Even crime itself has been glorified by its association with courageous deeds. Unselfishness is an element of courage. The man who sacrifices all to duty is the true hero whom we all honor and worship. The man who dares denounce wickedness in all its forms is the man whom both good and bad respect. The lecturer denounced the evils of intemperance, and asked why it is that the crime is hardly ever alluded to in American pulpits or in the American press. Another element of power is what, for lack of a better name, people call magnetism, the secret, indefinable power possessed by some people to attract others. By this gift men of attainments not much above the ordinary attain more power than others who are in every other way their superiors. The lecturer alluded to Henry Clay as a wonderful example of a man possessing this quality in a high degree. In his lifetime his lightest acts were of more account than the greatest efforts of other men. His simple "aye" or "no" in the halls of legislation often carried more weight than the eloquence of men whose words are even now read with pleasure. He had heard of a preacher who possessed this power to such an extent that he could reduce his congregation to tears by the manner in which he pronounced "Mesopotamia." This quality makes what is not wit to seem wit, what is not brilliant to seem brilliant. The lecture touched upon knowledge, expression, earnestness and enthusiasm, character and faith, all all-essential elements of power, and closed his very eloquent lecture with a brilliant peroration which the audience listened to with breathless appreciation.

WASHINGTON.

The Contest for the Office of Sergeant-at-Arms in the House of Representatives—D. W. Munn's Chances Improving—The Disappointed Bidders for the Grave-Stone Contract to Worry the Secretary of War.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAN MUNN FOR SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The contest for the important office of Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives waxes warm, and the apparently diminishing chances of Ordway give vivacity to the matter. Munn, Supervisor of Internal Revenue in Illinois, is said to be Gen. Logan's candidate, and is a feature of Logan's programme for the Presidential nomination. Amongst the

FLOATING CHARGES AGAINST ORDWAY

is one that he collected the income-tax against official salaries for a long period, some say two years, and, although he finally returned it, had the use of the amount covered by the tax for that period. Ordway has slipped through twice, however, when charges of equal gravity were made against him, and frequent victory has given him swagger and defiance. He now threatens to punish all the telegraph correspondents who do not abet his cause.

SPEAKER BLAINE

arrived last Saturday morning. Very few were aware of his presence in the city, and he has kept himself close to his room. He appears to be very busily engaged, and only a few intimate friends have been permitted to see him.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President has completed his message, save the part to be devoted to the Spanish complications, which will be made up Friday or Saturday.

A GRAVESTONE CONTROVERSY.

The numerous disappointed bidders for contracts for furnishing headstones to designate the graves of soldiers of the late war will probably show their dissatisfaction toward the Secretary of War by instigating an assault upon that official, through the agency of some member of Congress. The marble from the quarries near St. Louis, and also from Quincy and near Knoxville, is conceded to be of superior quality, but did not meet the requirements of the case in the matter of headstones, for the reason that it is not white,—in fact is far from white. Horace Maynard, having the interests of his constituents at heart, endeavored to secure the contract for his Knoxville townsmen, and may possibly take a hand in any fight that may be made upon the Secretary of War on the above account.

THE NEW LOAN.

Official reports from the European Syndicate are to the effect that the business of placing the new United States 5 per cent bonds has been brisker, and the closing up of subscriptions has been more rapid and satisfactory since the financial panic in this country began than prior to that time.

[To the Associated Press.]

SUPREME COURT DECISION IN A COTTON CASE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—In the case of the United States against Lapiere and others, the Supreme Court to-day decided that where a party advanced funds to the firm in New Orleans, to be used by their agent in the interior in the purchase of cotton prior to the capture of the city, in 1862, all parties being then in New Orleans, and the city was captured by the Federal forces before the cotton was purchased with funds so advanced, the agent having gone into the interior prior to the capture, his agency to purchase cotton was terminated by the hostile position of his principals towards the cotton-owners, consequent upon the capture, and that a purchase of cotton afterwards was an effectual aid to the enemy, and was forbidden by the soundest principles of public law. The purchaser therefore obtained no title to the cotton, and had no claim against the Government for its capture.

MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY.

The Homeopaths' Case Against the Regents to Enforce the Appointment of Two Professors of Their School.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 24.—The application of the homeopaths for mandamus to compel the Regents to appoint two Professors of their school in the State University, in accordance with a law passed last winter, came up before Judge Crane at Ann Arbor to-day, and the counsel for the Regents filed their answer. It claims that the Circuit Court has no jurisdiction in the matter, and also takes the ground that the Constitution gives the Regents absolute control of the institution, and that the Legislature has no right to interfere. The date for the argument of the case was finally fixed as Dec. 12. Among counsel who will appear are Ex-Gov. Felch, ex-Judges Lawrence and C. J. Walker, and D. Darwin Hughes.

MEMPHIS.

The Cicilia Confidence Case—Chamber of Commerce Election—City Politics.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 24.—A demurrer was filed in the Second Circuit Court, to-day, by the City Attorney in the Cicilia case, taking the ground that the Court had no jurisdiction in the case. Argument will be heard next Monday.

John S. Poole was elected Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce to-day.

Mr. John Kyle brought the passengers of the sunken steamer Alaska to this city. Her officers report the boat lying straight and easy.

A large and enthusiastic mass-meeting of citizens, irrespective of party, held at the Opera-House to-night to nominate a People's candidate for Mayor at the January election. Mr. J. J. Busby, Alderman of the Seventh Ward, and late Chairman of the Citizens' Relief Committee during the yellow fever epidemic, was nominated. His principal opponent is John Overton, Jr.

FOR MAYOR OF DES MOINES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 24.—Dr. R. G. English was presented a petition this evening, signed by over 100 citizens, requesting him to become a candidate for Mayor. He will accept.

SUICIDE.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Nov. 24.—Lieut. J. B. Veitenhumer, Fourth United States Infantry, committed suicide at Fort D. A. Russell, this evening, shooting himself through the heart. Cause, mental depression, resulting from illness. He leaves a wife and two children.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL WORK.

Organization of the Presbyterian Sunday-School Association.

Adoption of a Constitution and Election of Officers.

Interesting Address by the Rev. J. Bennett Tyler.

In response to a call, made through the press and pulpit, a considerable number of Presbyterian Sunday-school workers convened last evening in the lecture-room of the Methodist Church Block. The meeting was opened by singing the familiar hymn, "There is a fountain filled with blood," after which the Rev. Ben. E. S. Ely, of Grace Presbyterian Church, offered prayer. The Rev. C. L. Thompson, of the Fifth Church, then stated the object of the meeting, which was the organization of a Presbyterian Sunday-School Association that shall bind more closely together the Sunday-school workers of the city. Yesterday, said Mr. Thompson, I asked a man, "Do you think we can do it?" The man replied, "What can't Chicago do?" He then introduced J. Bennett Tyler, Secretary of the Presbyterian Sunday-School Bureau, who said: I once knew a man who said "he never had known a Sunday-school born in a snow-storm," but if this meeting is a success in this respect, it will be an association of this kind born in such a storm. The pulpit is the Divinely-appointed educator, but the Sunday-school need not interfere with it. What we need now is a more complete and flexible organization. The religious instruction of our children should be bound to the Church by the closest ties. The school should subserve the highest interest of the Church. If we expect the children to love the Church, they should be made intelligent in all Church matters. I would insist on the Bible as the prominent thing in the school, but would add also the formulas of the Church. The schools of our churches are the places to teach our children what we believe. I would introduce the lesser papers that are full of our Church doctrine. I would make the young thoroughly acquainted with all the Church plans. They are soon to take our places, and they should be qualified for the position. In order to properly utilize the work, we need to unify our schools. All possible sympathy should be extended to all weak schools. We need a bond of union that shall unite the strong to the weak, the rich to the poor, etc. This was, no doubt, one idea which the General Assembly had in view in making this organization. It should be a channel for sympathy and union. There is an impression—of course, this is not true of Chicago—that Presbyterianism is a form of religion adapted only to ears elite, but not to the masses. He knew a man who once visited a locality where they had a strange idea of Presbyterianism, and did not like it, but the man preached in that place until they knew what it was, and until they all believed, it was a system of religion for the masses. O, let us have that sympathy that reaches out to the poor! Again, we need a greater coming together, and a higher order of teaching. We need more teachers and more aids to stimulate them in their work. I know of nothing more important in this work than to encourage, in every way possible, those who are engaged in educating the young. I thank God to-night for this movement, which is so full of promise. Some two years ago, an association of this kind was organized in a certain Presbytery, and it has held already ten successful institutes, their last meeting filling the largest churches. Thirty ministers were present, and many teachers, workers, and influential men. Similar meetings have been held successfully in synods. Now you have the germs of promise here in Chicago for this great work. I now inquire how we can *utilize* the Sunday-school as a spiritual force? I answer in a word. We must make our schools Bible-schools. Said Sir Walter Scott to his daughter, "Bring me the Book." "What book?" said his daughter. "There is but one Book." That book was the Bible. I would beseech the pastors to give personal attention to their schools. Said Dr. Tyng: "I owe my success in my ministerial work very largely to the personal attention I give my Sunday-school." We too often forget we serve a risen Savior. He said of the children, "Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven." We believe in the Abrahamic covenant. We believe the promise is "to our children." Why should we not expect the little children to love the Savior and to be consecrated to the Lord from their youth? Finally, we have here an organization that reaches out to the remotest bounds of the parish, and ought to be the mightiest arm in the church. And now may we not be allowed to hope that through a better utilization of the Sunday-school we are about to see the dawn of a brighter day of the flowers and fruition of the millennium?

After Mr. Tyler's address, Mr. Wm. L. Anderson, Superintendent of the Third Presbyterian Sunday-school, was called to the Chair, and Mr. E. Payson Porter appointed Secretary, as the preliminary step to the immediate organization of the Presbyterian Sunday-school Association of Chicago. Remarks were made by the Rev. J. H. Walker, the latter making an urgent appeal in behalf of an immediate organization. The heart of the church, he said, was in the Sunday-school. The love of the church was there, and we must all meet together in this way.

E. Payson Porter, the Statistical Secretary of the International Sunday-School Association, addressed the meeting, stating that the grand total of Sunday-schools in the State of Illinois was 5,794. About 600 of these were in connection with the Presbyterian Church.

The following Constitution was then adopted:

ARTICLE 1. The organization shall be called the Presbyterian Sabbath-School Association of Chicago.

ART. 2. Objects: 1. The better qualification of Sabbath-school workers in the duties of their respective departments; as for example, the duties of superintendents, secretaries, librarians, teachers of Bible, intermediate, and infant classes. 2. To promote the interests of the Sunday-schools by bringing the workers together for mutual counsel, encouragement, and concerted action in those general interests that relate to the success and extension of Sabbath-school labors in our city and vicinity.

ART. 3—Membership: The Association shall be composed of all the pastors and stated supplies of churches and all the officers and teachers of the Sunday-schools of Chicago and vicinity.

ART. 4—Officers: The officers of the Association shall be a President, eleven Vice-Presidents, a Recording Secretary, and a Treasurer, all of whom shall be chosen by ballot, unless otherwise ordered, at the annual meeting. These officers shall constitute the Executive Committee of the Association, of whom five shall be a quorum for the transaction of business.

ART. 5—Meetings: The Association shall meet on the second Tuesday of each month (except in June, July, and August), at times and places arranged by the Executive Committee. The meeting in May of each year shall be the annual meeting for the election of officers and reports of committees and officers. Special meetings may be held at the discretion of the Executive Committee, of which they shall give proper notice.

ART. 6—Executive Committee: The Executive Committee shall carry out the plans and instructions of the Association, and shall have power to make their own by-laws. They shall call upon the members of the Association for voluntary contributions toward defraying the expenses in holding the meetings. They shall also make all the arrangements for the meetings, such as determining the order of exercises, presenting subjects for discussion, providing speakers, and making such rules as they may deem best for the government of the meetings. They shall make a full report of all their work at the annual meetings, and present any items of interest at any meeting of the Association. It shall be their duty to obtain statistics of the Sabbath-schools within the bounds of the Association. They shall have power to fill any vacancies that may occur in their body during the year.

ARTICLE VII.

Amendments: The Constitution may be altered or amended by a vote of a majority of members present at the regular meeting, notice in writing having been given at a previous meeting.

The following officers were elected:

President—William B. Jacobs.

Vice-Presidents—D. S. Covert, the Rev. A. E. Kittredge, the Rev. C. L. Thompson, Gen. Brown, C. Wisner, Thomas Chard, Mr. Hood, the Rev. E. R. Davis, W. Curtis, the Rev. W. C. Young, Mr. Hanna.

Treasurer—W. H. Anderson.

Recording Secretary—The Rev. J. H. Walker.

Corresponding Secretary—E. Payson Porter.

The next meeting will occur on the second Tuesday evening of December, the place to be announced hereafter.

Restored to Reason by Surgery.

From the Davenport Gazette.

Quite an important surgical operation took place at Mercy Hospital, in this city, on Sunday last,—important, in results, at least, to the patient and his family. About nine weeks since, Mr. William Edwards, aged 73, a gentleman highly respected in Putnam County, Illinois, where he resides, fell down stairs at his home, and fractured his skull just behind and a little above the right ear. He was picked up senseless, and lay in a comatose condition for weeks. All the surgeons consulted advising against any operation at the place of injury on account of the peculiar nature of the fracture. When Mr. Edwards came out of his comatose condition his son and relatives were pained beyond expression to find that he was almost an idiot—that his reason had fled. Dr. Peck, of this city, was sent for, and he advised an operation, at the same time fully explaining his reasons for doing so. On Saturday last Mr. Edwards was brought to the city, and conveyed to the hospital, and on Sunday the operation was performed by Dr. Peck. The skull was trepanned, and it was found that while there was not much outward evidence of compression, portions of the skull were pressed upon the brain, and causing all the trouble. These pieces were removed, the other injuries were attended to, and the patient placed in his cot to await the result. On Tuesday Mr. Edwards gave evidence of reason, and before night conversed with his son in a rational manner, having a clear memory of events in his life previous to the accident. It is quite likely that he will be able to return to his family in a few days, sound in mind, with a good prospect of soundness of head and body as well.

AMUSEMENTS.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

"Leah, the Forsaken," a play that has gained not a little celebrity in this and European countries for its sterling merit and from the fact that it is a leading feature of the *repertoires* of many of the great actresses of the day, was produced at Hooley's last evening before a fair audience. It is unnecessary to devote any attention either to its plot or construction, as it has been seen over and over again by all of our theatre-goers, and is pretty thoroughly understood by them. The role of *Leah* is assumed by Miss Susan Denin. She is by no means new to the part, and it is not flattery to say that she impersonates it as well as any native artiste. Indeed, she sustains the character with extraordinary power from beginning to end, and in the church-yard scene, where she curses *Rudolf* and all his kin for his unfaithfulness, she rises to an unexpected dramatic height. Nevertheless, Miss Denin would suffer by comparison with the foreign actresses who have pictured the forsaken Jewess on the Chicago stage in other days. Her support is not what it ought to be, though in some respects it is creditable. The play, so far as the acting goes, seems to have been put on the stage in great haste, and without giving the players time to master their lines or take in the situations in which they are to figure. It would not be just, under the circumstances, to criticise a first performance. We feel satisfied, however, the company will do itself justice before the play is taken off. The stage arrangements reflects the highest credit on Mr. Bishop and his assistants.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The Academy of Music, which, with other theatres, languished last week, was crowded last evening, the occasion being the opening night of the Lydia Thompson season. The company is sometimes known as the Lydia Thompson Burlesque Company, on a principle not easy to understand. The pieces generally subjected to burlespue are reproduced without a single feature of burlesque about them. In other words the burlesque is so utterly overdone that it is flat. The burlesque version of "Blue Beard" played last year and last evening is a favorable specimen of this mutilated burlesque. It is not exaggerating its flatness to say that it does not possess a single feature which might be considered witty. There are some occasional funny things which make an audience laugh, such as Edouin in his "Heathen Chinee" act, but that is not witty. In thus commenting on the absence of any literary merit, we do not say the burlesques of the Thompson school do not please, for the crowded auditorium of last evening would contradict the statement, and the frequent outbursts of laughter would point that denial very keenly. It does amuse by furnishing an entertainment which, if senseless, has the merit of being sinless. It is not a hardship to sit through the performance and pass an evening of quiet amusement, for there are sights and sounds enough to please. But it is scarcely worth standing through. The only novelties in the performance are the substitution of Harry Taylor for Harry Beckett, a change which does not add strength to the company; and the introduction of a skating act by a little boy, who sings about the girl he loves in a shrill voice. The only novelty of which one can approve is the addition of Miss Ada Beaumont to the company, the lady being the possessor of a good soprano voice, which has been well cultivated. The old favorites, Alice Atherton, Camille Dubois, Tillie Earl, and the others, still remain. "Blue Beard" will remain until Friday night.

THE GLOBE THEATRE.

Mr. Frank Lawlor effected a change in his bill. Mr. Harry Linden, formerly a comedian of some distinction in this city, and now engaged in a more lucrative business, appearing as the star. The piece was "Little Em'ly," Mr. Linden playing the part of *Wilkins Micawber*, and Mr. Frank Lawlor that of *Daniel Peggotty*, both of which roles are familiar to the public. Both parts were well played, and the support was all that could be asked. The scenery would have been more effective at a distance.

MARETZEK, LUCCA, AND DI MURSKA.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—Max Maretzek publishes a card stating that he made a proposal to Mesdames Lucca and Di Murska, who by contract should receive each night $500 in gold, to accept their salaries in Havana, or whatever may be due them now, in currency, leaving the control of the subscription-money in Havana—nearly $100,000—to their agent, as a guarantee. The proposition was declined, and their further services were refused. Maretzek says that he made this proposition owing to the hard times and the probable fluctuations of gold in Havana.

SUPERINTENDENT WASHBURN.

His Resignation Handed to Mayor Bond Yesterday—Sudden Death of Chief's Father—Buckley Probably Mr. Washburn's Temporary Successor.

It will be readily understood that strenuous efforts have been made with becoming quietness by the present municipal powers to retain their governance of the Police Department, or, at any rate, to defeat the operations of the coming administration. The endeavor to place in Superintendent Washburn's position a more popular man and head off any change that might be contemplated by Mayor Colvin on his assuming his new position received yesterday decided encouragement through an accident.

Mr. Washburn, early yesterday morning, received a despatch from Plymouth County, Mass., informing him of the death of his father, and summoning him to the funeral. When the Captains reported at headquarters yesterday morning, the Chief had not made up his mind which course to pursue. He therefore directed them to wait until he had conferred with the powers that be. The result of this conference was a determination not to leave the city for a day or two. A reporter, yesterday, interviewed him at police headquarters, and though unable to elicit from him any positive information, managed to obtain from Mr. Washburn's guarded answers quite enough to state the condition of affairs. Mr. Washburn's departure from the city will be delayed for several days, his intention in remaining being to "fix up his affairs," and leave everything in proper shape for his successor. He will not return to the city after leaving it, at any rate not as Superintendent of Police. His resignation is, therefore, in the hands of the Mayor. If the intention was to give Mayor Bond an opportunity to make the appointment anticipated by Mr. Washburn's supporters, it is destined to disappointment, Mayor Bond having decidedly expressed himself as "opposed to any trickery of the kind." He desires to allow the coming Mayor the choice of a new Chief, and the new Council the responsibility of confirming it. Hence the interval between Mr. Washburn's departure and the appointment of his successor will be filled in by a substitute. Whether Sergt. Ellis or Capt. Buckley will occupy his chair ad interim has not been made known.

Pianos Cheap for Cash.

We have some fine new pianos that have been rented only a few months, that we will sell at prices from $225 to $300, 7-octave, rosewood cases, overstrung bass, carved legs, etc. Warranted to give satisfaction or money refunded. Reed's Temple of Music, corner of Dearborn and Van Buren streets.

Centennial Tea Party.

The Women's Centennial Ward Committees of Philadelphia have completed their arrangements for the "tea party," to be held at the Academy of Music on Dec. 17, the anniversary day of the Boston Tea Party. The tea tables will each represent one or more States. Those representing the original thirteen States will be grouped together separate from the rest; and others will each represent two States, or one State and one Territory. All the ladies attending upon the tea tables will dress in the Martha Washington style, with cap, kerchief, etc.

A BIG LAWSUIT.

Case of the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners vs. the Chicago & Northwestern R. R.

One Hundred Thousand Dollars Damages Claimed.

Twenty-Six Counts in the Declaration.

We have received from Freeport a copy of the declaration filed by Attorney-General Edsall on behalf of the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners against the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. It fills sixty-nine pages of legal-cap paper, and is embraced in twenty-six counts. We publish below the first count and a synopsis of the remainder:

State of Illinois, Stephenson County, ss.: In the Circuit Court of said County of Stephenson, of the December Term, A. D. 1873.

The Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company was summoned to answer the People of the State of Illinois of a plea that it, the said Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, render to the said People of the State of Illinois the sum of $100,000, lawful money of the United States, which it owes to, and unjustly detains from, them. And thereupon the said People of the State of Illinois, by James K. Edsall, the Attorney-General of the State of Illinois, complains:

For that, whereas, heretofore, to-wit: On the 21st day of July, A. D. 1873, to-wit: at the County of Stephenson aforesaid, the said defendant was a railroad corporation, organized under the laws of the States of Wisconsin and Illinois, and doing business in said State of Illinois, and that said defendant was then and there owning and operating a certain railroad lying wholly within said State of Illinois, running from Chicago, in the County of Cook, in said State of Illinois, to the City of Freeport, in the County of Stephenson aforesaid, and then and there doing business as a common carrier upon and over said railroad, and that afterwards, to-wit: on the day and year aforesaid, at the County of Stephenson aforesaid, the said defendant, as such common carrier, at the special instance and request of Lewis K. Scofield and Loyal L. Munn, copartners, doing business at said City of Freeport, under the firm name and style of Scofield & Munn, carried and transported for said firm of Scofield & Munn, from said City of Chicago to said City of Freeport, upon and over said railroad, a large quantity, to-wit.: ninety-six tons of coal, the goods and chattels of said firm of Scofield & Munn then and there being, and that said defendant, afterwards, to-wit: on the day and year aforesaid, at the County of Stephenson aforesaid, charged, collected, demanded, and received of and from said firm of Scofield & Munn, as and for the said defendant, toll and compensation for the said carriage and transportation of said coal upon and over said railroad, from said City of Chicago to said City of Freeport, in manner aforesaid, a large sum of money, to-wit: the sum of $252.28, and that said sum of money so charged, collected, demanded, and received by said defendant of and from said firm of Scofield & Munn, for the carrying and transportation of said coal as aforesaid, then and there exceeded a fair and reasonable rate of toll and compensation for the carrying and transportation of said coal in manner aforesaid, in a large sum of money, to-wit: in the sum of $100, and was then and there unjust, unfair, unreasonable, and extortionate, contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the said people of the State of Illinois, and thereby and by force of the said statute an action hath accrued to the said People of the State of Illinois to demand and have of and from the said defendant the sum of $5,000,—parcel of the sum above demanded.

2. The second count charges that the Company demanded $2.50 for the transportation of 800 pounds of gaspipe, bolts, and nuts, being $1 in excess of the reasonable charge for the service.

3. That said Company demanded of Staver & Snyder, of Freeport, $6 for carrying twenty-eight cases of rubbers, weighing 800 pounds, from Chicago to Freeport, being $3 in excess of a reasonable rate.

4. A like demand from the same persons of $1.80 for carrying two cases of boots, weighing 240 pounds, being 80 cents in excess of a reasonable charge.

5. A like demand from William A. Stevens, of Freeport, for carrying two bales and one box of merchandise, weighing 685 pounds, the sum of $3.43, being an excess of $1.50.

6. A like demand from Stevens, for carrying one bale of yarn and one barrel of twine, weighing 1,900 pounds, to Freeport from Chicago, the sum of $9.50, being an excess of $3.

7. A like demand of L. Z. Farwell, of Freeport, for carrying 2 boxes of merchandise, weighing 500 pounds, the sum of $2.50, being an excess of $1.

8. A like demand from said Farwell for carrying 16 boxes of merchandise, weighing 3,000 pounds, the sum of $15, an excess of $5.

9. A like demand of said Farwell for the transportation of one box of merchandise, weighing 130 pounds, the sum of 65 cents, being an excess of 25 cents.

10. A like demand of W. W. Smythe, of Freeport, for carrying 9 cases of boots and shoes, weighing 900 pounds, the sum of $6.75, being an excess of $3.

11. A like demand of Sanford, Bidwell & Co., of Freeport, for carrying from Chicago to Freeport 6,500 feet of lumber, weighing 20,000 pounds, the sum of $27.40, being an excess of $10.

12. A like demand of Sanford, Bidwell & Co., for carrying 6,500 feet of lumber, weighing 21,500 pounds, the sum of $29.46, being an excess of $10.

13. A like demand of Frederick Bartlett, for carrying from Chicago to Freeport 190 bundles of sheet iron and 95 bars of iron, weighing 24,139 pounds, the sum of $72.42, being an excess of $25.

14. A like demand of the said Bartlett, for carrying one car-load of wagon-stock, weighing 20,000 pounds, the sum of $45, being an excess of $15.

15. A like demand of the said Bartlett, for carrying 197 kegs of nails and 6 half-kegs of nails, weighing 21,200 pounds, the sum of $42.34, being an excess of $15.

16. A like demand of Martin V. Brown, for carrying from Chicago to Freeport 110 tons of coal, the sum of $287.98, being an excess of $100.

17. A like demand of said Brown, for carrying 275 tons of coal, the sum of $611.12, being an excess of $150.

18. A like demand of John F. Smith, for carrying from Freeport to Chicago, 358 bushels of wheat, the sum of $23.60, being an excess of $10.

19. A like demand of said Smith for carrying from Freeport to Chicago two car-loads of wheat, or 697 bushels, for the sum of $34.89, being an excess of $20.

20. A like demand of Albertus Collman, for carrying from Freeport to Chicago one car load of wheat, containing 379 bushels and 20 pounds, the sum of $46.25, being and excess of $15.

21. The twenty-first count charges that the said Company has been guilty of unjust discrimination in its rates from Chicago to Freeport, in that on July 1, 1873, it transported for Scofield & Munn 96 tons of coal, for the sum of $252.28, or at the rate of $2.62 per ton, and that on the same day it transported for M. V. Brown 34 tons of coal, charging him therefor $75.65, or at the rate of only $2.22 per ton.

22. Charges like discrimination in carrying one car-load of coal for Scofield & Munn, weighing 12 tons, for the sum of $31.41, or $2.62 per ton, and carrying one car-load, weighing 11 tons, for M. V. Brown, for the sum of $24.43, or only $2.22 per ton.

23. This count charges that the railroad company charged and collected, of W. Lane, for the transportation from Chicago to Freeport of a quantity of furniture, $6.39, and afterward transported for the said Lane, from Chicago to Ridott, a station on the road nearer to Chicago than Freeport, a like quantity of furniture for which he was compelled to pay the sum of $7.05.

24. Charges a discrimination in rates collected of passengers; that George Thompson was transported from Freeport to Chicago, free of all toll or charge, by virtue of a free pass, while on the same day divers other persons were required to pay $4.25 each for like transportation.

25. Charges that the Company collected of M. V. Brown for transporting twenty tons of coal from Chicago to Freeport, a distance of 121 miles, the sum of $44.50, which sum is alleged to be extortionate.

26. Charges that the Company has collected for the transportation of passengers a greater sum than was, at the same time, charged and collected for the transportation of other persons for a like distance; the specification being the conveying of Jacob Krohem from Freeport to Chicago, free of all toll, while other persons were made to pay $4.20 each.

Yet the said defendant, although often requested so to do, hath not as yet paid the said sum of $100,000 above demanded or any part thereof to the said plaintiffs, the said People of the State of Illinois, but it, the said defendant, to do this hitherto hath wholly refused and still doth refuse to the damage of the said plaintiffs of $5,000, and therefore they bring suit, &c.

JAMES K. EDSALL,
Attorney General.

R. M. Benjamin, William Lathrop, and J. M. Bailey, of counsel for plaintiff.

RAILWAY NEWS.

The Western Roads and the Free Pass Question.

The New Offices of the Northwestern Company—General Notes.

The baseless report that the Western railroad companies were weakening upon the pass question, and had decided to return to the old practice, is scouted by the Managers. No such resolution is apparent. As stated in THE TRIBUNE the morning after, the recent Convention of Railway Managers refused to take up the pass-question. It was hoped all the roads represented would accept the conditions and carry out the reform. Their declination does not alter the purpose of the companies that were party to the 1st of July agreement. It has worked so satisfactorily that they would be glad to continue it, extending the pass privilege only to employes whose names are actually on the pay-rolls. No understanding has yet been arrived at regarding exchange passes. Some preliminary talk has been indulged in, and the inclination looks toward a renewal of exchange of courtesies between the leading officers, which will probably include the traveling freight and passenger agents. The latter are continually traveling on business, and as their expenses have to be paid by the companies, the exchange is a fair one. Formerly the Eastern roads had to do the greater share of the passing, but the Western roads have developed so extensively that the balance is now in their favor. Ministerial half-fare tickets will hardly be renewed, there being no justifiable reason why this class should be favored. The Legislators are the most dangerous. Already many of them are anxiously inquiring if they are to be cut off next year. The answer has not yet been decidedly given. It does not require much stamina to refuse a poor clergyman or a charity applicant, but it does demand more than the companies have yet shown to negatively answer the man who who can vote the roads into bankruptcy. Experience teaches that the little "pasteboards" containing the Manager's autograph are potent in softening the asperities of legislation. Still, were the companies to stand firm, it is tolerably certain they would fare quite as well, especially were they to publish the requests for passes in case any threatening legislation were maliciously attempted. However, before any departure from the existing regulations can be made, the parties to the agreement must reassemble and consider the question. Such meeting has not yet been called, but doubtless will be at an early day.

THE NORTHWESTERN OFFICES.

The general officers of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway have taken possession of their new quarters, located on the south side of Kinzie street, between Market and Franklin streets. The building is imposing in appearance and admirably adapted for railway purposes. It has three stories, and a basement that is in every respect equal to the other floors. The building has cost about $120,000. No ornamentation is evident. Plain red brick, with heavy stone trimmings are the materials composing the superstructure.

The basement will be devoted to storage purposes, and lunch-room, with kitchen attached. On the first ground floor are the General Freight, and Ticket, and Purchasing Agents' offices. On the second floor, commencing at the northeast corner, are the General Manager's suite of three rooms, the President's two rooms, and the remaining portion fronting on Kinzie is set apart for the Local Treasurer and General Accountant. Directly opposite the General Manager's is the General Superintendent's suite of four rooms; next, the General Solicitor's two rooms; and the remaining portion of the floor is occupied by the Auditor. The third floor is given up to the Chief Engineer, Land Commissioner, and Telegraph Department.

The building is heated by steam, in addition to which the principal rooms are supplied with fire-places. Bath-rooms are also conveniently located on the several floors, and every department has capacious vaults. The floors are of hard-wood, averting the expense of carpets. Throughout the building, convenience is the primary consideration, and plainness and economy are everywhere noticeable. To the officers and clerks who, for two years, have been imprisoned in the dismal rookery on Union street, near Milwaukee avenue, the change is like, at experienced by one exchanging the discomforts of a dungeon for the cozy conveniences of a home.

A CONSULTATION.

D. L. Harris, President of the Connecticut River Railroad, and Secretary of the Eastern Railroad Association, is at the Grand Pacific. He was met yesterday afternoon by H. E. Sargent, Superintendent of the Michigan Central, J. C. McMullen, Superintendent, and T. B. Blackstone, President, of the Chicago & Alton, R. Harris, Superintendent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and several other prominent railway men, and talked over the transportation, free pass, and other questions, but what was said or what conclusions they came to could not be learned.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Chicago & Alton Railroad distributed yesterday 1,500 shovels to the different stations along the line, to be used in case of a snow-blockade. Each train on the road has also been supplied with a number of shovels, to be used for the same purpose.

The officers of the Milwaukee & St. Paul and West Wisconsin Railroads, who are registered at the Grand Pacific, came here to meet the officers of the Chicago & Northwestern, and arrange time-tables from this city to St. Paul.

Railroad Projects in Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 24.—A Matamoras dispatch says: "The concession to construct a railway from the Rio Grande frontier to the City of Mexico, and thence to the Pacific, has been granted to a company of Mexicans. This defeats both the Plum and Rosecrans projects, and leaves the matter in the hands of the Mexicans, who will doubtless interest other parties in the enterprise, or dispose of their concession to the greatest advantage to themselves.

Railroad Traffic Between Chicago and New Orleans.

CAIRO, Ill., Nov. 24.—Several new cars of the Illinois Central's Chicago and New Orleans through-line came in this morning. Regular business on this line is expected to commence in ten days or two weeks.

Resignation.

AURORA, Ill., Nov. 24.—E. T. Prindle, Master Mechanic of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy shops, has resigned his position. Chandler, of Quincy, has, in consequence, assumed supreme control over the entire mechanical department.

CANADA.

The New Premier Returns to His Constituency—He is Received with Enthusiasm—Sir John A. Macdonald on the Hustings.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 24.—A libel case against the *Mail* was before the Police Court yesterday. It was instituted by Whellins, a former emigrant agent of the Ontario Government. The manager of that paper is held in his own bail to appear at the next Assizes Court.

The Hon. A. McKenzie went West yesterday to his own constituency, at Sarnia. At all important stations along the line of the railway, he received ovations; and was met at Sarnia station and escorted to his own house by thousands.

The nomination for the Lenox constituency of a new Finance Minister took place yesterday at Napanee. Sir John A. Macdonald was present, and was very personal in his remarks against Cartright; and appeared on the hustings under the influence of liquor.

[To the Associated Press.]

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 24.—Sir Robert Hodgson has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward's Island.

SPOOKS IN OSHKOSH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Nov. 24.—The excitement over the house said to be haunted continues as great as ever. A crowd of over fifty persons on Saturday night watched until the dawn of morning, but saw nothing but a faint light. Men of good character for truth assert that they have seen a bright light move through the house; and several affirm that they saw the figure of a woman in white pass and repass the window. The people for twenty miles around have flocked to see the ghost, and the story in its most exaggerated form is being circulated in all quarters.

CITY FINANCES.

Erroneous Statements by the "Staats-Zeitung."

Present Amount of Bonded and Floating Debt—How Made, and for What Purposes.

Yesterday's *Staats-Zeitung* contained an editorial which began as follows:

Eight days hence the new City Government of Chicago will go into power, and Mayor Colvin will have to lay before the City Council a detailed statement of the financial condition of the city. We have reason to believe that this statement will be a very painful one, and will give the most astounding disclosures relative to the miserable and wasteful system which has prevailed during the last four years under the government of the "respectable" water-apostles and seeming devotees. During the two administrations (Mason's and Medill's), supported by THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, in the name of order, of law, and especially of decency, the city has been brought almost to the verge of bankruptcy, and how it is to be saved from it is not apparent at this moment. During these four years the city has increased its interest-bearing indebtedness by $4,000,000 (exclusive of the millions of park indebtedness which fall on the separate divisions of the city), and this money has all been squandered. Moreover, during Medill's loose administration the sum of three millions repaid to the city by the State has been fooled away, with the exception of a beggarly hundred thousand dollars. The taxes have been run up to such an intolerable degree that over $600,000 are unpaid on last year's tax levy. These tax certificates, which, till they find a buyer, are worth no more than waste paper, appear in Comptroller Burley's reports as money on hand. But in fact the City Treasury, excluding the special funds for public works, water mains, etc., does not hold much more than $50,000, while between the 1st of December and the 1st of April a million and a half dollars will have to be paid on the floating debt, and for interest and principal of the bonded debt. Where can the money be obtained without stealing it?

Since some of these statements were evidently incorrect, our reporter was directed to call upon Comptroller Burley, and obtain from him the correct figures regarding the financial condition of the city. The information thus obtained, and which is decidedly at variance with the allegations of the *Staats-Zeitung*, is given below.

Firstly, as to the increase of $4,000,000 in the city debt.

When Mayor Mason came into office in December, 1869, the bonded debt of Chicago was $10,040,500, and the floating debt was $714,373.28. During 1870 the Council ordered the issue of school, water, sewer, Bridewell, and river improvement bonds to the amount of $3,700,000. This was done prior to the time when the new Constitution went into operation, and exhausted the power of the city to issue bonds. Since that issue there has been no increase in the bonded debt. In December, 1870, the bonded debt of the city was $13,934,000. There was no floating debt. The floating debt of $700,000, the legacy of the preceding administration, had been paid off. The money raised by the sale of the bonds ordered issued in 1870 has been used for building sewers, for the erection of the Bridewell, and the deep cut, and part of it is now being used for the new tunnel and pumping works.

When Mayor Medill entered upon the duties of his office, two years ago, the bonded debt was $14,103,000, but, since bonds to the amount of $557,000 were held by the sinking fund, it was in reality only $13,546,000, having been decreased $388,000 during Mayor Mason's last year. But the floating indebtedness, due in great part to the derangement caused by the fire,—$250,000 being for current expenses for November,—was $686,707. At this moment the bonded debt is $13,494,000, a slight decrease since 1871, and $3,453,500 more than in 1869. The bonds held by the sinking fund have been canceled, so that the real and apparent indebtedness are now the same. This large issue of bonds in 1870 was ordered by the Council, with but three dissenting votes. The money they brought has been used in making improvements ordered by successive Councils.

The present floating debt of the city consists in part of moneys borrowed in anticipation of the tax levy of 1873, not yet collected, and in part of money borrowed from the fund for the restoration of public buildings. For more years than the four referred to by the *Staats-Zeitung* it has been the habit of the city to anticipate the collection of its taxes, and to spend the money before it received it. It was the custom in 1867, and it is in 1873.

The floating debt to be paid out of the city taxes to be collected between now and August, 1874, is made up of the following items:

Demand loan made by the Relief and Aid Society, Dec. 1, 1871	$75,000.00
Four per cent certificates given for money borrowed from the Burr Fund	38,744.75
Certificate due June 1, 1874	8,000.00
Certificate due Jan. 18, 1874	16,600.00
Feb. 8, 1874, there falls due, out of the money borrowed by order of the Council for sewer and water-pipe extension, the sum of	325,000.00
Feb. 5, there will be due, borrowed for the same purpose, the sum of	200,000.00
April 19, 1874, for same purpose	100,000.00
Due June 1, 1874	25,000.00
Due March 1, 1874 (sewer extension)	250,000.00
Due March 15, 1874 (sewer extension)	250,000.00
Due June 1, 1875, being money borrowed to satisfy judgments against the city	25,831.72
Certificates issued for balances due on Water Tax Fund and other purposes, and payable May 19 and 24, 1874	47,000.00
Due March 30 and April 2, 1874	44,000.00

The total amount then which will have to be paid out of the tax levy of 1873 is $1,408,744.95. This is mainly due to the temporary loan ordered by the Council for the extension of the sewer and water-main system.

But in addition to this there has been borrowed, expended, and will have to be replaced, the sum of $600,000, being that part of the canal money received from the State which was set apart for the purpose of rebuilding the Court-House. To offset this the city has tax-certificates for property, ordered sold for taxes, but which found no purchaser. If the city had this money, which is due to it, it would be able to replace what it had borrowed, and would have no floating debt, except what is provided for by the taxes to be collected next year.

Secondly, as to the $3,000,000 received from the State. It is true that it has all been expended, except $100,000 and some accrued interest, but it has not been squandered. The law provided how it should be spent, and the law has been complied with. By the act, it was to be used to pay the interest on the city debt, provide for the maintenance of the Police and Fire Departments, and replace the bridges and public buildings destroyed by fire.

The disbursements have been as follows:

Police Department	$378,401.48
Fire Department	236,598.52
Rebuilding bridges and schools	317,149.70
Interest	404,675.68
Set apart for public buildings	664,136.02
Total	$3,000,961.40

There is left for the incoming Comptroller, to apply on the January interest, something over $100,000.

Thirdly, as to the $600,000 in tax certificates. The taxes, owing to the fire, have been heavy, but the amount of property forfeited is in chief part due to the fact that the tax-buying business is not as profitable as it was. The laws intended to guard the citizen from extortion have so acted as to keep the city from getting its revenues. When the tax-sales closed, the city held certificates representing taxes to the amount of $594,000. About $20,000 worth have been redeemed since that time. Taxes to the amount of $60,000 have been tied up by injunctions, which it is probable will be removed in a day or two, and then the property will be sold, unless the owners pay up. How rapidly this property will be redeemed is, of course, unknown.

Thirdly—As to the $1,500,000 to be expended between now and April 1. The amounts are:

Interest on bonded indebtedness, due Jan. 1	$468,000.00
Bonds falling due (and to be provided for by the issue of others)	60,000.00
Floating indebtedness due by April 1, and payable out of taxes of 1873	1,198,744.75
Total	$1,726,744.75

To meet this, the Comptroller will have the remainder of the canal money, the proceeds of the redemption of property forfeited for the 1872 taxes, the taxes which may be collected on the 1873 levy, and the funds which may be in the possession of the City Treasurer. According to the last statement of that officer, he had in his hands about $1,000,000, exclusive, of course, of tax-certificates. He had $1,000,000 in money, while a large portion of it is credited to the water fund, yet it is well understood that when one fund is exhausted and there is a surplus to the credit of another, that fund is drawn upon, and the accounts between the separate funds balanced afterwards. So long as there is money in the Treasury, it can be temporarily used for any purpose, and if the interest fund is unable to pay $468,000, the water fund will for the time being supply the amount needed. To say that the Treasury contains but $50,000 exclusive of special funds, is unmeaning. All the money which goes into it belongs to some special fund,—Public Works, interest, sinking fund, schools, or something else.

LA SALLE.

Methodist Church Dedication.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, Nov. 24.—The new Methodist Episcopal Church in this city, now nearly completed, was formally dedicated last evening, the Rev. Dr. Fowler, of the Northwestern University, preaching the dedicatory sermon to a large congregation. The cost of the building and grounds thus far has been nearly $12,000, and the present indebtedness of the society is $4,000, but subscriptions were solicited at the morning and evening meetings yesterday, and the aggregate sum of $5,460.66 was pledged with remarkable alacrity. The amount in excess of the indebtedness will be nearly sufficient to complete the work on the building.

With the advent of cold weather, there is a very general complaint of influenza in this city.

MARINE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED.........Nov. 24.

Prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, lumber.
Schr Seventh Ohio, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Helen Blood, Ludington, lumber.
Schr C. Harrison, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr W. C. Albrecht, Manistee, lumber.
Schr J. & A. Stronach, Manistee, lumber.
Schr E. J. McVea, Manistee, lumber.
Schr E. M. Stanton, Manistee, lumber.
Schr J. Catchpole, Manistee, lumber.
Scow J. B. Chapin, Manistee, lumber.
Schr Great West, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Bessie Boalt, Menominee, lumber.
Schr M. L. Higgie, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Perry Hannah, Menominee, lumber.
Prop Jay Gould, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Thomas A Scott, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Merchant, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop St. Louis, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Roanoke, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr City of Green Bay, Saginaw, salt.
Schr Z. G. Simons, Manistee, lumber.

CLEARED.........Nov. 24.

Prop Oconto, Two Rivers, 10 brls oil, and sundries.
Prop Charles Reitz, Manistee, 500 bu oats, 300 bu corn, 50 brls pork, 50 brls beef, 75 pkgs groceries.
Schr Lizzie Doak, Manistee, 30 brls salt, 110 half-barrels beer.
Schr O. R. Johnson, Saugatuck, 50 brls flour, 50 brls salt, 40 tons iron, 200 hides, 40 kegs spikes.

NIGHT CLEARANCES.

Prop Badger State, Buffalo and intermediate ports, 189 brls pork, 197 bags seed, 27 brls pork, 76 bags meal, and sundries.

Lake Freights

were quiet. Two propellers were chartered for wheat through at 30c. The props China, wheat, and Jay Gould, wheat and corn, through at 30c. From Milwaukee to Buffalo, the props Idaho and Badger State, wheat at 30c. Total, 2; capacity equal to 42,000 bu wheat and 11,000 bu corn.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 24.—PASSED DOWN—Props Yosemite, Tuttle and barge; schrs City of Painesville, Seabird.

PASSED UP—Props Raleigh, Toledo, New York, Wilson, Vanderbilt, Annie Young.

WIND—Northwest.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 24—Evening.—PASSED DOWN—Props Plymouth, Chicago, Fay and barge, Vienna and barge; barks Montgomery, Montmorenci, William Jones, C. J. Wells; schrs Reindeer, James Wade, Allegheny, L. S. Hammond, Northwest, T. P. Sheldon, Sam Flint, Polly Rogers, C. H. Burton, Brooklyn, E. Corning, Adriondac, Rising Star.

PASSED UP—Prop Sheridan; schr W. G. Grant.

WIND—Northwest.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts.

The superiority of these extracts consists in their perfect purity and great strength. They are warranted free from the poisonous oils and acids which enter into the composition of many of the factitious fruit flavors now in the market. They are not only true to their names, but are prepared from fruits of the best quality, and are so highly concentrated that a comparatively small quantity only need be used.

"The best in the world." Fifth Avenue Hotel, N. Y.
"We find them the best." Southern Hotel, St. Louis.
"We use them exclusively." Sherman House, Chicago.
For sale by all Grocers and Druggists.

A Down-Town Merchant

recently sued his druggist for attempt to defraud. He was suffering from inflamed kidneys, and asked for Dr. Helmbold's Buchu. The druggist gave him another kind, upon which the profit was greater. Instead of relieving the patient as the genuine preparation had always done, the imitation compound aggravated the disease, and a long and distressing illness followed. The court, after full hearing, gave judgment for the plaintiff with costs. Moral—Buy only the genuine.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

These pills are composed exclusively of vegetable ingredients, and although they entirely supersede the use of mercury, do not leave any of its injurious effects. They act directly upon the liver, and are a valuable remedy in all cases of derangement resulting from a disordered state of that organ. Liver Complaint, Billious Disorders, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Typhoid Fevers, &c., &c., all succumb to the free use of Schenck's Mandrake Pills. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

SILKS.

LOW PRICES
IN
SILKS.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

Having made large purchases in Black and Colored Silks, at the recent sales in New York, are enabled to offer

BLACK GRO GRAINS,
FORMERLY SOLD AT
$1.12 1-2 FOR 87 1-2.
1.25 " $1.00
1.50 " 1.25
2.00 " 1.50
2.25 " 1.75
2.50 " 2.00
2.75 " 2.25

PLAIN COLORED SILKS
Reduced to 75c., $1, and $1.25.

COLORED GRO. GRAINS,
$1.50, $1.75, $2, and $2.25.

COLORED STRIPED SILKS,
65c., 75c., 85c., $1.

Col'd & Blk. Trimming Velvets
AT REDUCED PRICES.

28-INCH EXTRA QUALITY
LYONS CLOAKING VELVETS
AT $10.

106, 108 & 110 State-st.
60 & 62 Washington-st.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Glass Shades,
To cover Wax Flowers, Clocks, Ferneries, Statuary, Etc.

Holiday Fancy Goods,
Wholesale and Retail, in great variety, and very cheap.

WEST & CO.,
282 Wabash-av.

DRESS GOODS.

EXTRA.

Simpson, Norwell & Co.
CONTINUE THEIR
GREAT
PANIC SALE.

IMMENSE BARGAINS
IN
BLACK SILKS.

FEARFUL REDUCTIONS
IN
Dress Goods.

Sweeping Sacrifices
IN
BLACK GOODS,
CLOAK VELVETS,
AND
TRIMMING VELVETS.

Housekeeping Goods

We are selling lower than ever at Retail. FLANNELS, BLANKETS, and all other DOMESTIC GOODS at CORRESPONDING REDUCTIONS.

79 & 81 State-st.

DRY GOODS.

Continued Sacrifice

IT PAYS TO TRADE ON THE
West Side,
CORNER
Madison & Peoria-sts.

IF YOU WANT
DRY GOODS
AT
PANIC PRICES,
COME AND SEE WHAT
CARSON, PIRIE & CO.
ARE DOING.

IT BEATS CLAFLIN,
OR STEWART,
OR ANY OTHER MAN,
ON THE SOUTH SIDE,
OR ELSEWHERE.

Madison & Peoria-sts.
Madison & Peoria-sts.
IT PAYS TO TRADE AT
Madison & Peoria-sts.,
WITH
CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

We have, to-day, marked down our stock of FINE FURNISHING GOODS to "HARD-PAN" PRICES.
Gentlemen, call at
PORTER & HOYT'S,
84 Madison-st.,
McVicker's Theatre Building, and 13 Twenty-second-st.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5 Packages
OF
FRACTIONAL CURRENCY
FOR SALE AT
TRIBUNE OFFICE.

MEDICAL.

CATARRH,
CONSUMPTION, DEAFNESS, and all Throat Diseases radically cured by Doctor S. W. BINGHAM, 27 South Clark-st., Chicago. Consultation, advice free.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 24.

The week opens without any features of special prominence in finances except the maintenance of the improved feeling which has marked the last ten days. With a somewhat more pacific aspect to the complications with Spain, gold was lower and stocks higher.

In the local market money continues tight, but it is now to a great extent a healthy stringency, caused by the activity in the packing business.

New York exchange is more plenty, owing to large shipments of hog product to the East. The nominal quotation for sales between banks to-day was 50c per $1,000 premium, though there was little offered at that. There is, however, a reasonable prospect that exchange will soon be in favor of Chicago and against New York, in which case it would have a tendency to make money easier here.

BOUTWELL ON FINANCES.

If the Hon. George S. Boutwell had not once been Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, and for a number of years controlled and disposed of the hundreds of millions of the public revenue in a more summary manner than any other financial autocrat in the world, his views on finance, as expressed in his lecture in this city on last Saturday evening, would not be worth more than a passing notice. But, coming as he does with this prestige of his former position, and especially at this juncture, when it is believed that a few weeks hence Congress will be engaged in hot debate on certain financial measures, his opinions would seem to call for some further consideration.

In regard to the present volume of paper money, he arrives at the conclusion that its depreciation below par proves that

THERE IS TOO MUCH CURRENCY.

The recent panic taught the great majority of thoughtful persons,—many of whom until then had thought otherwise,—that one great defect of our currency system is its cast-iron rigidity and the legal limitation of its volume. But it also taught them that the cause of its depreciation was in the fact that it is not redeemed in specie according to the contract at the time of its issue, and that every greenback is a repudiated promise of the Government to pay money. It must be borne in mind that we have no real money in circulation in this country. We do all business on credit—on promises to pay money. But in the panic, when the credit of individuals and corporations collapsed, the Government credit, though suffering from repudiation of promises to pay, was the best that was to be had; hence the great demand for Government notes. The forced legal-tender of Government notes had shut out the supply of real money that would have come from the rest of the commercial world to pay for our immense crops. In this emergency, people tried to transact the business of the country by an expansion of private and corporate credit, as shown in the increase of checks, drafts, notes, bills, and other evidences of debt just before the panic. It was soon found, however, that this kind of currency was getting disproportionate to the legal tenders and National Bank notes, and, when one or two failures occurred, the fear that this immense amount of private and corporate promises-to-pay-money could not be *cleared* with the small volume of greenbacks and bank-notes turned into a panic. If there is any lesson to be learned from the recent panic, it is that in seasons of active business the volume of our paper money is too small and inflexible, and that it is depreciated because it is not redeemed in specie, but also that the more this arbitrary exclusive currency is increased, the more will it be depreciated. This, then, is the dilemma which demands that we should get out of this confusion and antagonism of principles by returning to

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

But on this topic Mr. Boutwell's ideas are as illogical as on the cause of the depreciation of the currency. Experience has taught us that, whenever gold steadily declines for a number of months, there is a depression of trade. Why? Because all shrewd people see that it will be a more profitable speculation to hoard the currency that is appreciating so fast than to hold any kind of commodity. This was the experience in 1871, when gold declined from 115 in September to 108¼ in December.

It was also one of the causes that prolonged the depression in the recent panic. Even Mr. Boutwell admits that—to use his own words—"there will be a gradual pressure upon every man in business while this process (of the decline of gold) goes on." And yet Mr. Boutwell, after all his presumption to be an authority on finance, can see no better way out of this difficulty than to let the business of the country expand until it shall make so great a distress for something to call "money" that it shall force the repudiated promises of the Government up to par with gold. In other words,—that it shall make the value of a promise that is never fulfilled equal to the thing promised; in short, that non-payment shall be equal to payment, for this is the logical conclusion of his idea expressed as follows:

By the increase of business, by the development of resources of the country, by the removal gradually of the the balance of trade, or the diminution from year to year of the balance of trade between this and other countries, we shall, in a period of time,—I cannot say whether it will be one, two, three, or five years, but in a period of time,—we shall reach the point when coin and paper will be commercially of the same value.

With his eye fixed on this chimera, the great Groton financier contemplates with complacency the alternating eras of speculative fever that will come,—one year with the rise of gold and of panic chill the next with its decline.

Notwithstanding the experience—upon which Mr. Boutwell lays so much stress—that in the last five years gold has declined from 140 to 110, it is an unavoidable conclusion to any reasonable person, that greenbacks and gold will never come permanently to a par except by some *act* of the Government, either to redeem its notes in specie or to fund them and get them out of the way.

During Mr. Boutwell's administration of the Treasury, he betrayed such an arbitrary disposition and such narrow-minded views that it is not surprising he should be so much in love with this arbitrary and inflexible volume of repudiative currency, that he should regard the possible addition to the currency of the $200,000,000 of coin now in the country as

A GREAT MISFORTUNE.

He fears that, if by any means this coin could be brought into circulation, it would cause speculation and inflation of prices, and cites the example of Germany, where the "unnatural" addition of a thousand millions of dollars in specie to the money of the country, by the payment of the French indemnity, has caused a rise in the prices of property, and a speculative fever which he predicts "will be followed by the gradual withdrawal of this coin to the great centres of finance and business, where it properly belongs; that movement to be followed by panic and disaster in Germany."

Mr. Boutwell undoubtedly said more truth than he knew of, when he said this coin would go where it belonged. Undoubtedly much of it "properly belongs" in the United States, and it is coming here in spite of the embargo we put upon its circulation by the Legal-Tender act. To bring this coin into circulation would not be an "unnatural" addition to the circulating medium, as Mr. Boutwell claims, but only the receipt of the money legitimately due us on the balance of our foreign trade. The very fact that the specie accumulates in this country now in spite of our forced circulation of paper money, proves that the volume of our money is inadequate to the volume of our business.

But perhaps the most empirical opinion uttered by Mr. Boutwell in his lecture was in regard to

FREE BANKING,

on which he gave vent to the following Jack-Bunsbyism:

This, of course, means an increase in the volume of currency, and, therefore, a system of free banking, the notes of the banks to be redeemable in United States notes means inflation of the currency, and an increase of prices and speculation. Therefore, upon that simple statement, we should reach the conclusion that free banking ought not to be accepted as the policy of the country.

The meaning of the term "inflation" when applied to currency implies increase of quantity and deterioration of quality. Now, we believe that if the restriction on the volume of National Bank circulation to a maximum or $354,000,000 were removed, and every bank in every State allowed to issue just as much circulation as it could put up bonds for, there would probably be an increase of $5,000,000 or $10,000,000 of National Bank circulation per annum for four or five years. But if this increase of bank-notes was not accompanied by equal increase of greenbacks, the effect of the change in the proportions of bank-notes and greenbacks in circulation would only be to increase the value of both, because it would make more prospect of the National Banks having to redeem their notes in specie, instead of making nominal redemptions, as now, in greenbacks. The banks have agreed to redeem their notes either in specie or in greenbacks, and if the latter are made, relatively, more scarce, it increases the chance of their being obliged to redeem in specie. It may be set down as an axiom in connection with our currency, that the inflation is from the *character of the greenbacks alone*, and not from the bank notes. The latter are redeemable in greenbacks, and will always be worth just as much as the greenbacks. The value of the currency therefore depends upon what the Government does toward the redemption of its repudiated notes, and not upon the amount of National Bank notes in circulation.

THE PROPOSED 3.65 PER CENT BONDS.

Mr. Boutwell next proceeded to discuss the plan—which is now receiving considerable support—of allowing persons who may hold United States notes to present them at the Treasury of the United States, or at the office of an Assistant Treasurer, and receive for them bonds bearing interest at 3.65 or 4 per cent per annum, with the additional privilege that, whenever the holder of such bonds may desire the notes again, he may present the bonds and receive the notes with the accumulated interest added.

The first objection of the lecturer to this proposition was eminently Boutwellian: He did not see how the Government was under any moral obligation to pay interest on its past-due paper. To carry out Mr. Boutwell's principles to their logical conclusion, he should hold that the Government, having once foisted this legal-tender paper upon the people, is in no way bound to redeem it at all.

Proceeding, then, to consider the practica effect of the inter-convertible bond scheme on the volume of the currency, he suggested that under the manipulation of a clique of speculators "it might happen, that $100,000,000, $200,000,000, $300,000,000, and even $356,000,000 might be returned to the Treasury and bonds received;" that this would be done for the purpose of depressing prices of commodities, and that, when the said clique got ready to sell, they would suddenly present large blocks of these bonds at the Treasury for reconversion into greenbacks, and, with these, inflate the currency and cause a speculative advance in prices. Truly, this is a wonderful flight of imagination! It seems never to have entered into the comprehensive Boutwellian mind that the apprehended clique could, under no circumstances, lock up any money *but their own*, and that they can do that now just as well as they could with the aid of the 3 65-100 per cent bonds.

Aside from Mr. Boutwell's flights of fancy about the 3 65-100 per cent bond scheme, it may be safely assumed that if the greenbacks received for the 3 65-100 per cent bonds are kept in the Treasury, it would cause a great contraction of the greenbacks. If they are paid out in the purchase of 5-20s, as they probably would be, there would only be contraction to the extent of the balance of greenbacks kept on hand by the Treasury to meet any possible demand for the reconversion of bonds into greenbacks, which would be very small indeed. If the proposed 3 65-100 per cent bonds are issued in small denominations, say $100s, $50s, and $25s, they will to some extent circulate as currency, because though not a legal-tender themselves, they would be convertible into legal-tenders, and vice versa. This fact would keep the new bonds and greenbacks always at par with each other. According to the present market value of the 5-20 bonds of the United States which is now about par in gold, the value of a 3 65-100 per cent gold interest bond, should be about 92 cents in gold. This would be its legitimate value as an investment in accordance with the rates of interest in the commercial world. The issue of the proposed bonds would, therefore, fix the value of greenbacks at about 92 cents in gold, and this would be their value, even if the Legal-Tender act were repealed. The repeal of the Legal-Tender act (except for debts contracted prior to such repeal) would, however, under such circumstances cause the greenbacks to gradually disappear from circulation, and become absorbed in bonds as fast as specie came into the country to supply a new basis of redemption for the new bank currency that would be issued after the repeal of the act.

We might take up almost any other point in Mr. Boutwell's lecture, and show how the same narrow views which marked his administration of the Treasury will probably govern his course as a Senator, but these are enough.

Mr. Boutwell's utterances on the subject of finance remind us of a well-known fable about an animal who persuaded his indulgent parents to obtain for him a lion's skin in which to go masquerading about the world. At great cost and inconvenience to themselves, they provided him with the disguise he had begged for; and in it he strutted forth, believing himself a very lion. But, owing to the length of his ears and the discordance of his bray, when he tried roaring, he was discovered, and men only pelted and laughed at him, until he was glad to run home leaving his brave coat behind.

The moral of this little story applied to Mr. Boutwell, is that the fact of having been Secretary of the Treasury does not by any means make a man a financier, or even a respectable reasoner. When we recall the fact that a man of this calibre controlled the finances of the nation, with an autocratic will, for four years, what a significant commentary it affords upon the system of patronage which gives such places to petty partisan politicians!

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Preston, Kean & Co. quote as follows this p. m.:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s of '81	114½	114¾
U. S. 5-20s of '62	108¼	109
U. S. 5-20s of '64	109¼	110
U. S. 5-20s of '65	109¼	110¼
U. S. 5-20s of '65 January and July	113¼	113¾
U. S. 5-20s of '67 January and July	113⅞	114⅜@114½
U. S. 5-20s of '68 January and July	113¾	114¼
10-40s	108¼	108¾
U. S. 5s (new issue)	109	109¼
U. S. currency 6s	109⅞	110¼@110⅞
Gold (full weight)	109½	109⅝
Gold coupons	109½	109⅝
Gold exchange	....	109¾
Sterling exchange (large drafts)	 107	@108¼

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—Money was more stringent during the afternoon, loaning up to 1-16 per diem, but finally closed at 7 per cent.

Sterling was steady at 7@7¼ for 60 days, and 8¼@8½ for sight.

Customs receipts were $229,000.

Gold declined in the morning from 110 to 109¾, owing to the more peaceful aspect of affairs. During the afternoon the market was firmer, closing at 109¾.

Early in the day as high as 3-64 was paid for carrying, but at the close loans were made flat.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $380,000.

The clearings were $45,000,000.

Governments were quiet and steady.

State bonds were quiet and nominal.

Stocks opened strong and advanced ¼ to 2¾ per cent by midday. The market then weakened, with a general reaction of ½ to 1½ per cent. There was some recovery from the decline, however, in late dealings, and the market closed steady. Dealings were most active in the usually-prominent stocks. Panama sold at 80@85, on small transactions, and Pacific Mail was the leading feature in early dealings, advancing from 28¾ to 31½. The sales at the Stock Exchange between 10 and 2 o'clock amounted to 135,800 shares, of which 33,500 were Western Union, 12,400 Union Pacific, 13,000 Lake Shore, 3,000 St. Paul, 5,000 C., C. & I. C., 3,000 Northwestern, and 6,000 Wabash.

Sterling exchange, 107¾.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	114¾	Coupons, '67	113⅞
Coupons, '62	108¼	Coupons, '68	114
Coupons, '64	109¼	New 5s	108¾
Coupons, '65	110	10-40s	108¼
Coupons, '65 (new)	113¼	Currency 6s	109⅞

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	87	Virginias, new	35
Tennessees, old	71¼	North Carolinas, old	22
Tennessees, new	71¼	North Carolinas, new	14
Virginias, old	40		

STOCKS.

Canton	50	St. Paul pfd	50
Western Union	63⅞	Wabash	43
Quicksilver	20¼	Wabash pfd	65
Adams Express	83	Ft. Wayne	86
Wells Fargo	63½	Terre Haute	6
American Express	57¾	Terre Haute pfd	15
United States Ex	58	Chicago & Alton	93¼
Pacific Mail	30¼	Chicago & Alton pfd	94
New York Central	89½	Ohio & Mississippi	23¾
Erie	43	C., C. & C	66
Erie pfd	66	C., B. & Q	91½
Harlem	112	Lake Shore	71¼
Harlem pfd	113	Indiana Central	22
Michigan Central	82	Illinois Central	96
Pittsburgh & Ft. W	79¼	Union Pacific stocks	21¾
Northwestern	43½	Union Pacific bonds	79
Northwestern pfd	65	Central Pacific bonds	90¾
Rock Island (ex. div.)	89¼	Del., Lack. & West	92
N. J. Central	92¾	B., H. & Erie	1¾
St. Paul	31¼		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Monday, Nov. 24:

CITY PROPERTY.

Halsted st, 300 ft s of Madison st, e f, 20½x125 ft, with undivided half of brick building, dated Nov. 20; consideration, $12,000.

Fulton st, 210 ft w of Oakley st, n f, 50x126 8-10 ft, dated Sept. 1; consideration, $3,500.

Cossitt st, 144 ft n of Fulton st, e f, 24x126 4-10 ft, dated Nov. 6; consideration, $3,800.

West Ohio st, 240 ft e of Robey st, n f, 24x100 ft, dated Nov. 21; consideration, $1,000.

DeKalb st, s w corner of Boone st, triangular Lots 1 and 2, dated Nov. 7; consideration, $1,300.

Shober st, 192 ft s of Bryson st, w f, 24x124 9-10 ft, dated Oct. 25; consideration, $650.

Bunker st, 200 ft w of Desplaines st, n f, 25x120 ft, dated Nov. 24; consideration, $1,500.

Thirty-first st, s w cor of Vermont av, n f, 25x125 ft, with building, dated Oct. 20; consideration, $1,600.

Wallace st, 288 ft s of Twenty-sixth st, e f, 24x130 ft, dated April 21; consideration, $1,050.

Dania av, 216 ft south of North av, w f, 25x126 ft, dated Nov. 24; consideration, $900.

Ashland av, 65 ft s of Clarinda st, e f, 50x130 ft, dated Nov. 20; considerations, $3,600.

Milwaukee av, 325 ft s e of Holley st, n e f, 26x150 ft, dated Sept. 22; consideration, $3,650.

West Chicago av, 96 ft e of Temple st, n f, 21x92 ft, dated Nov. 22; consideration, $3,800.

West Sixteenth st, w of and near Central Park av, n f, 14 acres running s to Ogden av, dated May 1; consideration, $35,000. Samuel West to Francis W. Kales.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 9 and 10 in Block 1, Kenney's Addition to Ravenswood, dated Nov. 15; consideration, $2,500.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 2, in Block 2 of Block 12, Drexel & Smith's part of s w ¼ Sec 11, 38, 14, dated July 15; consideration, $1,000.

Lots 110 and 111, in Sowsbry & Grus' Block 28, in Sec 15, 38, 14, dated Nov. 1; consideration, $1,000.

Lots 1 to 3, in Block 1 of Berdel's west part Lot 8, Sec 15, 38, 14, dated Sept. 2, 1871; consideration, $900.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 24.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past forty-eight hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.
Flour, brls	19,609	5,238	12,446	7,211
Wheat, bu	56,040	50,420	88,104	12,356
Corn, bu	30,035	45,770	117,369	8,898
Oats, bu	33,110	34,200	15,530	17,513
Rye, bu	2,547	3,242	1,050	800
Barley, bu	12,910	22,120	10,870	60,808
Grass seed, lbs	16,370	70,370	52,180	26,985
Flax seed, lbs	41,700	48,300	......	......
Broom-corn, lbs	20,500	69,500	26,000	27,050
Cured meats, lbs	178,240	176,550	3793,813	691,970
Beef, brls	100	......	266	440
Pork, brls	217	......	915	10,481
Lard, lbs	223,460	27,290	528,579	576,174
Tallow, lbs	14,130	26,170	......	64,400
Butter, lbs	66,630	43,315	55,264	32,700
Dressed hogs, No	428	198	43	225
Live hogs, No	19,006	14,898	4,465	3,963
Cattle, No	638	2,148	898	1,615
Sheep, No	225	430	231	189
Hides, lbs	82,175	142,640	236,699	222,670
Highwines, brls	50	508	194	653
Wool, lbs	51,920	318,950	127,482	245,380
Potatoes, bu	25,369	56	2,480	72
Lumber, m feet	2,618	958	1,391	1,468
Shingles, m	1,210	1,300	779	1,209
Lath, m	800	220	100	139
Salt, br's	100	2,123	1,555	1,459

Withdrawn from store on Saturday for city consumption: 1,273 bu wheat; 2,546 bu corn; 2,388 bu oats; 2,436 bu rye; 4,333 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 182½ cars wheat, 93 cars corn, 14 cars oats, 5½ cars rye, 29 cars barley. Total, 324 cars, or 124,000 bu.

The following shows the distribution of the breadstuffs shipped out from this city during the past week:

Shipped.	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.
By rail	43,054	84,732	10,742	64,191	54,207
By canal	....	8,255	....	....	....
To Buffalo	5,600	366,926	278,428	62,620	64,809
To Erie	500	3,300	....	25,000	....
To Oswego	....	70,182	15,115	....	....
To Ogd'nsb'h	6	5,225	60,298	750	....
To Huron	645	16,860	29,860	....	....
Other U.S.p's	596	53,403	100,794	35,288	....
To Colborne	....	19,010	....	....	....
To Collingw'd	....	....	14,144	....	....
Other C. ports	....	52,000	....	....	....
Totals	49,401	675,964	659,287	187,862	119,016

Also 2,573 bu rye shipped by rail, and 15,009 bu do by lake to Buffalo.

The Board of Trade of this city will hold a special meeting at half-past 3 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, to consider the report of the Committee on the Hough investigation. Copies of the printed report, with the evidence, can be obtained from the Secretary, and it is to be hoped that there will be a full attendance of members, all of whom will be prepared to vote understandingly on the subject.

The leading produce markets were active today, to the extent of the offerings, but breadstuffs were easier, notwithstanding the fact of a further advance reported from Liverpool. The great incitement to lower prices was the more distinct prospect that the difficulty with Spain will be settled without resort to war. With an arbitration of the difficulty, or an agreement to arbitrate, we should settle down to the normal condition of things, as affected by the panic, and this is generally understood to mean low prices all around the board. There will still be a demand for our breadstuffs and provisions, but at lower figures than before the great break-down in popular confidence last September; because Europe is poorer, as well as ourselves. Added to the prospect of a continuance of peace was the news that the Erie Canal is being cleared, and that nearly all the grain on that artery of commerce will probably be carried into New York before winter. We were also visited with another snow-storm, which threatened the closing up of everything that can be closed by freezing, launching us into winter before the usual time, and commencing the process of filling up our elevators with grain. The shipping movement is, of course, practically stopped, except by rail; it has been usually described as slow during the past two months, but it has effected a material reduction of stocks within that time, and left us with less grain on hand than would have been thought possible a few weeks ago.

Dry goods sold to a liberal aggregate, orders from the interior trade coming forward with considerable freedom, while the purchases of local retailers of staple fabrics, dress goods, and fancy articles suitable for the holiday trade were liberal. The increasing movement is having a stimulating effect upon prices, and no further reduction is likely to be made in any line of seasonable goods. The grocery market was without a new feature. Business, though scarcely as active as in former seasons at a like period, is probably quite up to general expectation, and, at the relatively low prices now prevalent, the general market may be considered firm. Coffee is an exception, the steadily increasing stocks and the absence of even a fair demand causing a weak and unsettled feeling among holders. The butter trade was reported good, so far as the better grades were concerned, but was a little slack in common and medium qualities. Prices were steady. Cheese sold to a fair extent at former quotations. Coal remains steady. Leather, pig-iron, paints and wood were in light request only, and prices were not subjected to any important change. In oils, the only activity noticeable was in carbon and lard, other descriptions ruling extremely quiet.

The lumber market was rather quiet. The receipts at the docks were quite large, but, excepting a moderate trade in piece stuff early in the day, very little was done. No new features were noticed in metals, iron, or building materials. Business under either head is limited to filling a few small orders, and prices have undergone no appreciable change. The demand for hay continues to improve, and the market, at least for timothy, is firm, the lower grades having advanced 50c per ton. Seeds were again rather quiet, though there was more trading in clover than for some time past. Prices for all descriptions were without particular variation. Wool continues dull; also broom-corn and hops. The hide market was excited and higher, with very light offerings. Green fruits were quiet, but tolerably steady. The supply of dressed poultry was very large, and, with only a light city trade, prices were weak and lower. Game sold readily at an advance, being scarce, venison excepted.

Lake freights were very quiet, and inactive on sail vessels, the days of which are about over for the season. Rates were quoted at 10c asked for wheat to Buffalo, and 30c was the through rate on wheat to New York. Only two charters were reported, which will carry out 42,000 bu wheat, and 11,000 bu corn. In addition to these, two propellers were chartered to load with wheat at Milwaukee.

Highwines were rather more active and ⅛c higher, in sympathy with a firmer tone reported from New York. Sales were noted of 150 brls at 90c per gallon, at which price the market closed steady.

Dressed hogs were quieter and steady at the nominal quotations of last week, there being hardly enough here to establish a market as yet. Sales were reported of 150 head at $4.50 per 100 lbs, "taken as they run."

Provisions were active, and averaged firmer, though the receipts of hogs were again very large, and some authorities quoted them a shade easier. There was a very good demand for all classes of product, the least inquiry being for meats, which ruled steady. Mess pork averaged 10@20c per brl higher, being strongest on the more deferred options. Lard was 10c per 100 lbs higher on cash lots, but easier for future delivery. Packers were willing sellers at the current prices, but did not seem to be at all alarmed at the big receipts, as prices are now down to a point where it is believed they will continue to prove attractive to buyers. Added to this is the knowledge that the current packing season must be a short one, if the present rate of supply be kept up, unless there be a comparatively small demand at other points, in which case there will be little competition with us in the sale of products. We note that new packing-houses have been started at a few country points, but they do not pay higher prices than can be realized by sending the hogs to Chicago. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, new, cash or seller November, $11.95@12.00; do seller December, $12.00@12.10; seller January, $12.50@12.55; seller February, $13.00@13.00; prime mess pork, $11.15@11.25; extra prime do, $9.25@9.50. Lard, cash or seller November, $7.20@7.25; do, seller December, $7.20; do, seller January, $7.50@7.55; do, seller February, $7.65@7.70. Green hams at 7@7½c; sweet pickled hams, 7¾@8½c. Green shoulders at 3¾@3⅞c; rough sides, 5⅝c; do short ribs or long clear, 5¾c; do short clear, 5⅞c; meats 10@15 days in salt, 4⅛@4½c for shoulders, 5⅝c for short ribs and long clear, and 6c for short clear; boxed shoulders, seller December, 4½c; do Cumberlands, 6⅛c; do short ribs or long clear, 6⅛@6¼c; do short clear, 6⅜c; do long cut hams, 7¾@8c. Meats, seller January about ⅛@¼c more than for December. Mess beef, $8.00@8.25; extra mess do, $9.00@9.25; beef hams, $18.00@19.00. City tallow, 6¾@6⅞c; grease quotable at 4@5½c. Sales were reported of 2,150 brls mess pork (new) at $12.00; 500 brls do, seller December, at $12.10; 1,000 brls do at $12.00; 500 brls do, seller January, at $12.50; 1,500 brls do, seller February, at $13.00; 500 brls do at $12.95; 500 brls do at $12.87½; 500 brls do at $12.75; 500 brls old pork at $11.75, cash; 280 brls prime mess at $11.25; 350 tcs lard at 7⅛c; 55 tcs do (kettled) at 7⅛c; 750 tcs do at $7.20; 250 tcs do, seller December, at $7.20; 750 tcs do, seller January, at $7.55; 750 tcs do at $7.50; 500 tcs do at $7.45; 1,350 tcs do seller February at $7.70; 250 tcs do at $7.65; 1,000 pcs green shoulders (15 lbs) at 4c; 50 tcs plain pickled shoulders at $13.50; 50,000 lbs green short ribs at 5⅜c; 100 boxes short ribs at 6⅛c; 250 boxes long and clear shoulders, seller first week in December, at 6⅝c; 750 boxes do at 7⅛c; 40,000 lbs green hams (14 lbs) at 7⅛c; 80,000 lbs do (15 lbs) at 7⅛c; 20,000 lbs do at 7c; 120,000 lbs do (16 lbs) at 7c; 40,000 lbs do at 6⅞c; 20,000 lbs do (18 lbs) at 6⅛c; 40,000 lbs do (20 lbs) at 6c; 50 tcs sweet pickled hams (14 lbs) at 8⅛c; 100 tcs do (15 lbs) at 8⅛c; 100 tcs do (16 lbs) at 8c; 100 boxes dry salted hams (18 lbs) at 7⅝c; 65 brls beef hams at $10.00; 65 brls pigs' tongues at $10.00; 300 pcs plain bacon hams at 11c; 100 brls tallow at 6⅝c.

Flour was more active than on Saturday, being in fair demand for export at former prices. The flour most inquired for was good spring extras, at $5.25@5.75 per brl, buyers generally refusing to pay over $5.50. The demand somewhat exceeded the supply, which is rather light; hence holders were firm in their views, notwithstanding the easier feeling in wheat. Bran was steady. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras on private terms; 100 brls spring extras at $6.75; 200 brls do at $5.75; 600 brls do at $5.50; 2,400 brls do on private terms; 75 brls buckwheat at $9.00; 150 brls do at $8.75; 25 brls do at $8.50. Total, 3,710 brls. Also, 10 tons bran at $12.50; 10 tons corn meal at $16.00; 10 tons feed at $17.50, all on track. The following were the closing prices:

Fair to good white winters	$ 6.50 @ 7.50
Choice do	7.87½@ 9.12
Red winters	5.62½@ 7.00
Choice to fancy spring extras	5.75 @ 6.25
Medium to good do	4.50 @ 5.50
Good to choice Minnesota	6.00 @ 7.00
Patent do	8.00 @12.00
Fair to choice spring, superfine	3.00 @ 4.00
Common do	2.37½@ 3.00
Rye flour	4.25 @ 4.50
Buckwheat do	8.25 @ 9.25
Bran	12.50 @13.00

Wheat was rather less active, and irregular. Options declined 1¼@1½c on the average, while cash wheat was only ½@1c lower, on account of the limited supply. Liverpool was quoted higher, with a fair demand for the Continent of Europe, though the arrivals were larger than usual. But the decline of the premium on gold, and its cause, the prospect that there will be no war on Cuban account, together with the expectation that New York will be able to draw on her supplies now locked up in the Erie Canal, caused a feeling of weakness on the seaboard, which was reflected here. There was, however, a fair shipping demand at the reduction, which absorbed all the offerings, and kept that part of the market relatively strong, though receipts here were somewhat larger, and promise to increase. The speculative department was dull in the early part of the session, but after the decline had been established the December shorts sought to fill in, which made the market quite strong toward 1 o'clock. Seller December opened at $1.01⅝, declined to $1.01, advanced to $1.01⅝, receded to $1.01¼, and rose to $1.02 at the close. Seller January sold at $1.03½@1.04¼, closing at the outside. Cash No. 2 spring sold at $1.04@1.05, closing at $1.04½, with no discriminations in favor of hard, unless on the Northwestern Elevator. No. 1 spring sold at $1.10@1.10½ for straight, and at $1.10½@1.11 for Northwestern receipts, both closing firm. No. 3 spring closed at $1.00, and rejected do at 94c. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 1 spring at $1.10½; 2,800 bu do at $1.10; 400 bu No. 1 Northwestern at $1.10; 400 bu do at $1.10½; 800 bu do at $1.10; 800 bu No. 2 spring at $1.05; 30,000 bu do at $1.04½; 2,800 bu do at $1.04¼; 15,200 bu do at $1.04; 3,200 bu No. 3 spring at $1.00; 3,200 bu do at 99c; 1,200 bu rejected spring at 95c; 1,600 bu do at 93c; 400 bu red winter, by sample, at $1.25. Total, 64,000 bu.

Corn was ½@¾c lower, with about the same volume of transactions as on Saturday. The British markets were quoted strong, but the same causes which operated in wheat combined to depress corn, making it quite heavy at one time, though the short interest afterward took hold so freely at the decline, as to cause a strong feeling at the close. The shipping demand was light, but fully equal to the supply. The bulk of the trading was for next month's delivery, to square up trades already pending. There was not much offered or wanted for any month of the coming year, though buyers for May were more numerous than sellers, and a sale was made at 49c. Seller December opened at 40c, declined to 39⅝c, and advanced to 40½c at the close. Seller January averaged ⅛@¼c above December, closing at 41⅝c; and seller February was nominal at 1c above January. Regular No. 2 corn sold at 39⅝@40c, closing at 40c. Strictly fresh receipts of do closed at 40½c, and high mixed at 41c. Rejected was very quiet, chiefly at 38c, but closed with firm holders at 38½c. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu high mixed at 41½c; 400 bu do at 41⅛c; 5,600 bu do at 41c; 3,200 bu No. 2 at 40⅛c; 22,800 bu No 2 at 40¼c; 13,000 bu do at 40c; 11,000 bu do at 39⅞c; 2,800 bu do at 39⅝c; 400 bu rejected at 38¼; 1,600 bu do at 38c. Total, 61,600 bu.

Oats were very quiet, and irregular withal. Cash lots were in light supply, and moderate demand; hence they were steady at about the same prices as yesterday, at 31¼@32c, closing at the inside. Options were weaker, declining ¼@⅜c in sympathy with wheat and corn. Seller December opened at 31⅝c, and declined to 31⅛c at the close. Seller January sold at 32¼@32⅝c, the inside price being the last. Cash sales were reported of 11,400 bu No. 2 at 32c; 6,800 bu do at 31⅝c; 1,200 bu by sample at 36c. Total, 19,400 bu.

Rye was very quiet and unchanged, there being almost none on the market, and apparently none wanted. The supply continues quite small. Sales were restricted to 800 bu No. 2 at 65½c; 400 bu do at 65c; and 400 bu by sample at 65c. Total, 1,600 bu. Other grades were unmentioned.

Barley was dull and 1@2c lower, though there was not much offering. Buyers seemed to be out of the market in the absence of Eastern quotations, and the knowledge of the fact that the December trades are gradually being settled up. No. 2 opened at $1.33, and closed nominal at $1.32. No. 3 sold at 91@95c, according to location, the inside being in the National Elevator. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 at $1.33; 1,600 bu do at $1.32; 800 bu No. 3 at 95c; 400 bu do at 94c; 400 bu do at 93½c; 400 bu do at 91c; 2,000 bu rejected at 83c; 800 bu do at 80c; 800 bu do at 78c; 400 bu do at 75c; 400 bu by sample, two-rowed, at $1.93; 400 bu do, four-rowed Utah, at $1.70; 300 bu do at $1.15; 400 bu do at $1.00; 800 bu do at 85c; 400 bu do at 82c. Total, 10,600 bu.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following is Beerbohm's dispatch to the Board of Trade in this city to-day:

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Cargoes of wheat on passage a shade dearer. Cargoes of corn on passage a shade dearer. Good cargoes American mixed corn off coast 35s; do for shipment in December or January, 34s. English country markets for wheat a shade dearer. French country markets for wheat firm. Arrivals of wheat very large and of corn moderate. Mark Lane—There have been some qualities of English wheat taken for the Continent. Liverpool—Wheat firm. California white and Club 12s 3d@13s 10d; spring 12s @12s 5d.

EXPORTS FROM THE SEABOARD.

The following are the aggregate exports of the articles named, from the ports of Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, for the week ending Nov. 22:

Flour, brls	53,332	Pork, brls	4,803
Wheat, bu	947,926	Bacon, lbs	3,229,000
Corn, bu	459,080	Lard, lbs	6,337,000

PRODUCE STATISTICS.

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* has the following:

The export clearances for Europe from the ports of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Montreal, and Baltimore, aggregated, were for the undermentioned weeks as follows:

	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Rye, bu.	Peas, bu.
Nov. 22	10,726	936,394	477,518	19,232	31,674
Nov. 15	22,576	1,267,553	638,560	5,735	44,943
Nov. 8	27,399	1,322,627	615,156	84,677	......
Oct. 31	28,704	1,392,457	517,968	34,229	8,283
Total, 4 weeks	89,477	4,919,039	2,118,694	194,673	84,900
Oct. 24	57,763	1,786,804	738,562	78,780	35,459
Oct. 17	32,816	1,257,571	272,627	57,444	22,727
Oct. 10	31,46[illegible]	1,845,34[illegible]	181,679	26,165	......
Oct. 3	42,22[illegible]	1,127,6[illegible]	582,594	48,96[illegible]	......
Total, 4 weeks	[illegible]	5,866,91[illegible]	1,775,462	150,354	58,226

The canal is closed; boats not moving on the Eastern Division yesterday; cold night last night; probably closed for the season, with about four millions of grain in boats fast in the ice.

The receipts of flour and grain at seaboard ports from Jan. 1 to Nov. 15, inclusive, for three years:

	1873.	1872.	1871.
Flour, brls	8,382,810	6,605,415	8,166,915
Wheat, bu	43,773,841	20,803,515	38,639,929
Corn, bu	44,927,241	60,969,842	39,129,482
Oats, bu	20,283,102	20,279,106	19,199,908
Barley, bu	2,794,241	3,879,614	2,918,199
Rye, bu	1,043,087	483,614	1,136,365
Total grain, bu	112,822,312	112,351,691	104,032,083

Foreign exports of flour and grain from New York for the week ended Nov. 18, 1873, and since Jan. 1, and their distribution:

To	Flour, brls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats bu.
Liverpool	4,983	199,468	67,453	
London	11,719	32,289	105,142	
Glasgow	4,329	105,245	8,300	
Gloucester	......	43,635	......	
Barron	......	35,768	2,600	
Hull	......	......	27,979	
Limerick	......	......	28,749	
Cork	......	61,949	203,348	
Queenstown	......	80,156	44,023	
Dublin	......	28,000	39,495	
Antwerp	1,453	86,090	......	
Bremen	17	7,403	9,000	
Rotterdam	......	54,584	......	
Havre	......	119,640	27,300	
St. Valiere	......	13,729	......	
Naples	......	......	18,054	
Gibraltar	1,010	......	......	
Oporto	226	22,422	......	
West Indies	11,750	50	2,961	300
B. N. Col	2,532	......	6,853	
B. Guiana	750	......	400	
Venezuela	2,092	......	......	50
New Granada	607	......	......	
Brazil	302	......	......	
B. Honduras	211	......	......	
Total	41,982	808,428	681,552	350
Previous week	34,652	949,224	388,778	2,000
Cor. week, 1872	45,340	337,692	536,053	817
From Jan. 1, 1873	1,392,074	24,050,924	13,301,421	35,852
From Jan. 1, 1872	1,043,170	11,049,440	24,611,561	62,921
From Jan. 1, 1871	1,529,580	21,115,488	11,126,054	41,134
From Jan. 1, 1870	1,748,006	16,249,441	381,568	24,737
From Jan. 1, 1869	1,395,825	16,596,246	1,607,773	47,656

The visible supply of grain, including the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports, in transit on the lakes, the New York Canals, and by rail, was Nov. 15, 1873:

In store at	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Barley, bu.
New York	1,816,771	2,002,149	790,892	288,681
Albany	15,000	107,000	115,000	100,000
Buffalo	56,193	10,203	26,650	101,683
Chicago	494,194	1,265,557	310,509	425,110
Milwaukee	260,889	27,465	9,551	64,608
Duluth	35,036	......	......	......
Toledo	401,535	466,317	88,272	1,526
Detroit	99,121	25,218	45,133	28,986
Oswego	225,000	135,000	45,000	80,000
St. Louis	215,283	158,120	60,916	90,220
Boston	28,791	251,566	244,549	34,765
Toronto	100,052	21,240	1,843	82,945
Montreal	645,360	264,621	4,000	12,629
Philadelphia	220,000	185,000	85,000	125,000
Baltimore	57,848	165,261	65,000	20,000
Lake shipments	1,039,85[illegible]	1,032,794	234,769	14,013
Rail shipments	382,76[illegible]	148,843	107,090	93,479
On N. Y. canals	2,503,49[illegible]	1,730,067	592,067	456,362
Total—Nov. 15, '73	8,470,23[illegible]	8,298,421	2,844,271	2,035,457
Total—Nov. 8, '73	9,073,61[illegible]	9,226,684	3,045,251	2,039,940
Total—Nov. 1, '73	8,614,3[illegible]	9,472,784	2,684,425	1,940,777
Total—Oct. 25, '73	8,574,1[illegible]	9,969,645	2,756,447	1,918,817
Total—Oct. 18, '73	8,535,9[illegible]	12,356,565	2,475,158	1,917,897
Total—Oct. 11, '73	9,126,8[illegible]	12,642,088	2,332,195	1,451,867
Total—Nov. 16, '72	6,893,7[illegible]	[illegible]	4,380,336	2,289,645

The comparative exports from St. Petersburg, Russia, from the opening of navigation to Oct. 6, new style, 1873 and 1872:

	1873.	1872.
	In Tschetwerts, nearly 6 bu. each.	
Wheat	774,403	784,220
Oats	1,678,480	667,950
Barley	32,336	......
Rye	1,355,154	332,592
Linseed	542,901	363,295
Total	4,383,274	2,148,057

The wheat in transit for the United Kingdom, Nov. 9, 1873, exclusive of shipments from the Baltic, and steamer shipments from America,

Was 298 vessels, with	9,467,704
Do week previous, 287 vessels, with	8,881,592
Do year ago, 303 vessels, with	......

THE ERIE CANAL.

The following table published by the *Commercial Advertiser* shows the time of opening and closing the canals at Buffalo for many years past:

Years.	Opened.	Closed.	Days open.
1860	April 15	Dec. 12	241
1861	May 1	Dec. 16	229
1862	May 1	Dec. 7	221
1863	May 1	Dec. 18	232
1864	April 30	Dec. 8	223
1865	May 1	Dec. 12	225
1866	May 1	Dec. 12	226
1867	May 6	Dec. 10	219
1868	May 6	Dec. 7	215
1869	May 6	Dec. 10	218
1870	May 10	Dec. 10	214
1871	April 24	Dec. 1	221
1872	May 13	Dec. 1	202
1873	May 15	Nov. 20	188

"From the above it will be seen," adds the *Commercial*, "that the navigation season of 1873 has been an unusually short one. The canals were opened later and closed sooner than in former years. If navigation is now closed, it will be the earliest stoppage of business by ice on record. In the years 1838 and 1846 the canal closed Nov. 25; in 1836 on Nov. 26; in 1842 on Nov. 28; in 1845 and 1871 on Nov. 29; in 1835, 1841, 1843, 1847, and 1858 on Nov. 30."

The amount of grain on the Oswego and Erie Canals cannot be accurately estimated at present, but probably 4,000,000 bushels, as already stated, is near the figure. The Troy *Press* says it is estimated that there are upwards of 125,000 barrels of apples on the Erie Canal, between West Troy and Utica, and 75,000 barrels of potatoes between the same points.

LATEST.

In the afternoon wheat was moderately active and ⅝c higher, selling at $1.02¼@1.02⅝ for December, closing at $1.02⅝, and at $1.04⅝ seller January, and $1.03⅛ seller the month. Corn was in moderate demand, advancing ⅛c, closing at 40⅝c for December, and 41⅝c seller January. Other grain and provisions were quiet and unchanged.

EVENING BOARD.

Sales 65 boxes Cumberlands at 7c; 65 brls mess pork, cash, 12½c; 250 boxes short rib middles, average 40 lbs, at 6⅛c; 1 car salted shoulders at 4⅞c; 500 brls mess pork, cash, at $12.20.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 24.

ALCOHOL—Was fairly active, advancing 1c; quotable at $1.80@1.85.

BEANS AND PEAS—Small lots only were called for, choice beans bringing the outside prices. We quote: Navies, $2.40@2.65; good to prime medium hand-picked, $2.25@2.50; common do, $1.50@2.00. Yellow peas, $1.25; do green, $1.40@1.45.

BUTTER—A liberal amount of sales was accomplished to-day, and previous prices were pretty generally adhered to. Of common and medium grades there is some accumulation, but good to choice qualities are taken about as fast as received. Prices range as follows: Choice yellow, 26@30c; medium to good, 19@24c; inferior to common, 13@18c; common to choice roll, 16@26c.

BAGGING—In this market the changes were unimportant. Only a moderate number of orders, and they mostly small, were placed, but stocks are small and holders do not seem anxious to effect sales at any material concession. We still quote: Stark A, 36½c; Ludlow A, 35c; Lewiston A, 34½c; American, 31½c; Amoskeag A, 31½c; Otter Creek, 33c; burlap bags, 4 and 5 bu, 18@20c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 27½@28c; woolsacks, 63@65c.

BROOM CORN—The market is quiet, and prices are little better than nominal, as follows: Choice to extra hurl, 7½@8c; that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 6½@7c; for good do, 5½@6c; good to choice stalk braid, 5½@6½c; inferior brush, 4@5c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Brick, lime, cement, etc., were in light request, only the published prices being generally adhered to: Stucco, $2.50@2.60; New York stucco, casting, $3.50@4.00; Rosendale cement, $3.25@3.50; Utica, Louisville, Manlius, and Akron cement, $2.00 ⅌ brl; Portland cement, $7.00@7.50; marble dust, $3.00; lime in bulk, 80c@$1.00; lime (brls) $1.10@1.15 ⅌ brl; white sand, ⅌ brl, $1.50@2.00; plastering hair, ⅌ bu, 40c; land plaster, $2.00 ⅌ brl; fire brick, ⅌ 1,000, $55.00@60.00; building brick (common), $6.50@7.00; pressed brick, $14.00@15.00; sewer brick, $8.50; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $25.00@30.00, del.; do common, $14.00@16.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@25.00; do common, $10.00@15.00; fire clay, ⅌ brl, $3.00@4.00.

CHEESE—There was a moderate inquiry from local and outside buyers at unchanged and steady prices. We quote: New York factory, mild, 13@13½c; Ohio factory and Western factory, do, 12@13c; lower grades, 7@11c.

COAL—Continues in fair request, and remains steady at the recently reduced price. We quote: Lehigh, prepared, $10.50; Lackawanna, $9.50@10.00; Erie, $8.50; Walnut Hill, $8.50; Cherry Mine, $7.50; Blossburg, $8.50@9.00; Cannel, $9.50; Lick Run, $7.50; Hocking Valley, $7.50@8.00; Indiana block, $7.00@7.50; Barclay, $8.00; Kirkland Grate, $8.00; Minonk, $5.00; Wilmington, $5.00.

COOPERAGE—Pork barrels sell readily, and are firm. Other work is slow. We quote: Pork barrels, $1.45@1.50; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.00; lard tierces, $1.65@1.70; flour barrels, 42@45c; pork staves, rough, $21.00@23.00; do, bucked, $24.00@26.00; tierce staves, rough, $22.00@24.00; bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough, $26.00@28.00; do bucked, $33.00@35.00; flour staves, $9.50@11.00; circle flour heading, 7½@9½c per set; flour hoop-poles, $14.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $30.00@40.00 per m. Sales include 2 cars pork barrels at $1.50.

EGGS—There was a moderate inquiry for fresh lots at 22@24c; picked lots were slow at 17@20c.

FEATHERS—Were in moderate demand and steady. The receipts were not large, but ample. We repeat: Good to prime live-geese feathers, 58c, from first hands; jobbing prices, 58@73c; 2 per cent discount for cash; chicken, 6@8c; turkey, 3@4c.

FISH—The fish trade was reported dull, with prices nominal. A limited number of orders were received and filled at the annexed quotations: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $5.25@5.40; No. 2 do, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 trout, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $13.50@14.00; No. 1 bay, $10.00@10.50; No. 2 mackerel, ½-brl, $8.50@8.75; family mackerel, ½-brl, $7.00@7.25; No. 1 shorekits, $2.15@2.25; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $6.00@6.25; Labrador herring, split, brls, $8.50@9.00; do, ¼-brl, $4.25@4.50; Labrador herring, round, brl, $7.50@8.00; do ½-brl, $4.00@4.25; box herring No. 1, 30@33c; box herring scaled, 40@43c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brls, $9.75@10.00.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Business now shows gradual improvement, and at the relatively low prices prevalent the market exhibits a firm tone for most varieties, both foreign and domestic. Raisins still have an advancing tendency. We quote: FOREIGN—Dates, 9@9½c; figs, new, drums, 12½@13c; figs, in boxes, new, 15@17c; French prunes, 13@14c; Turkish prunes, 13½@14c; raisins, layers, new, $2.75@2.85; raisins, layers, old, $2.30@2.40; raisins, loose Muscatel, $2.75@3.00; raisins, Valencia, new, 11½@11¾c; Zante currants, new, 8½@9c; old do, 6@6½c; citron, 33@35c; lemon peel, 17@18c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 17@20c; Michigan, sliced, 9½@10c; Michigan quarters, 8½@9¼c; Western do, 7@8c; Southern do, 6½@7½c; peaches, pared, 23@24c; peaches, halves, 10@10½c; do, mixed, 7½@8c; blackberries, new, 12@12½c; raspberries, 33@40c; pitted cherries, 25@26c. NUTS—Filberts, 15@16c; almonds, Terragona, 23@24c; Naples walnuts, 27@28c; Chili walnuts, 23@24c; French walnuts, 16@17c; Brazils, 9½@10½c; pecans, Texas, 13@14c; African peanuts, 6½@7½c; Wilmington peanuts 8@8½c; Tennessee peanuts, 6½@7½c.

GREEN FRUITS—Were quiet and unchanged. Choice apples are held firmly, and meet with a slight local demand. Green berries were slow. We quote: Lemons, $8.00@10.00 ⅌ box; inferior lemons, $7.00; oranges, $9.00@12.00 per brl; California pears, $3.00@4.50 per case; do grapes, Tokay, $9.00 per case; do Muscat, $7.50; common to choice apples, $2.50@4.00 per brl from store; do in car lots $2.75@3.25. Cultivated cranberries, $12.00@13.00; do (Cary's), $14.00; Cape Cod do, $12.00@13.00 ⅌ brl; wild do, $9.00@11.00. Malaga grapes, $5.50 per keg.

GROCERIES—Dealers reported the market unchanged in any essential particular. A fair number of orders were received by mail, and the attendance of buyers in person was liberal for this day of the week, and a fair distribution of staple and side goods was accomplished at very low prices. Quotations are as follows:

BI-CARB. SODA—7¼@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 35@35½c; O. G. Java, 30½@31c; Java, No. 2, 28½@29½c; fancy Rio, 26@26½c; choice do, 25½@25¾c; prime Rio, 25@25½c; good do, 24½@24¾c; common do, 23½@23¾c; roasting do, 22½@22¾c; Singapore Java, 27½@28c; Costa Rica, fancy, 25¾@26c; do, prime, 25¼@25½c; Maracaibo, 25¼@25½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 18@18½c; stearine, full weight, 14½@14½c; do, short weight, 13½@13½c.

RICE—Patna, 7½@8c; Rangoon, 7¼@7½c; Carolina, 8½@9c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12¼@12½c; crushed and powdered, 11¾@11¾c; granulated, 11¼@11½c; A, standard, 10¾@10¾c; do, No. 2, 10½@10⅝c; B, 10½@10½c; extra C, 10¼@10½c; C No. 2, 10@10½c; yellow C, No. 1, 9¾@9¾c; choice brown, 9½@9¾c; prime do, 9¾@9⅞c; fair do, 9@9½c; choice molasses sugar, 9½@9½c; fair do, 8¾@9c; common do, 7½@8c; New Orleans sugar, choice, 9½@9⅝c; do prime, 8¾@9c; do, fair, 8¼@8½c; common, 7½@7¾c.

SIRUPS—Diamond drips, $1.30@1.35; silver drips, extra fine, 80@85c; god sugar-house sirup, 55@60c; extra do, 65@70c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 85@90c; do prime, 75@80c; do common, 65@70c; Porto Rico molasses, choice, 62@65c; common molasses, 32@35c.

SALERATUS—Common to best, 8¼@10c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@18c; cloves, 39@40c; cassia, 36@38c; pepper, 28@29c; nutmegs, $1.25@1.30; ginger, pure, 28@30c; do No. 1, 20@25c; do No. 2, 16@19c.

SOAPS—German mottled, 6½@6¾c; Golden West, 6@6½c; White Lily, 6¼@6½c; White Rose, 6¼@6½c; palm, 6@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6@6½c; white Russian, 5¾@6c; Champaign, 6¼@6½c; primrose, 6@6½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 9@11c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5@6c.

HAY—The demand continues to improve, and the market for timothy is firm, an advance of 50c per ton having taken place in No. 2 and mixed. Dealers are shipping to some extent, to the East and North. The receipts were a trifle large to-day. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers, as follows, cars to contain 20,000 lbs: New timothy, prime, $14.50@15.00; do, No. 1, $13.50@14.00; do No. 2, $12.00@12.50; mixed, $10.00@11.00; prairie, upland, $9.00@10.00; do, midland, $8.00@9.00; do, slough, $7.00@8.00. LOOSE ON WAGON—Timothy, $11.00@13.00; prairie, $7.00@9.50. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—The market was somewhat excited under a lively competition and very light offerings. We note an advance of 1c in green kip and part cured, and ½c for heavy and light green cured. Prices are evidently tending upward. We quote: Green city butchers', 8c; green cured, light, 9@9½c; do, heavy, 8@8½c; part cured, 7@8c; green calf, 13c; green kip, 9c; dry calf, 20c; dry kip, 17c; dry salted, 14@15c; dry flint, 16@17c; deacon skins, 35@40c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

HOPS—Were quiet and without quotable change, as follows: Common to prime Western, 30@43c; New York State, 45@50c; Bavarians, 40@45c.

IRON AND STEEL—Remain quiet and easy. We quote:

Iron	3 5-10@ 4	rates
Horse-shoe iron	5¼ @ 6	rates
Plate iron, common tank	5 @ 5¾	rates
Norway iron	8¼ @ 9c	⅌ lb
Norway nail-rods	9¼ @10c	⅌ lb
German plow steel	10½ @12c	⅌ lb
Cast plow steel	11½ @12c	⅌ lb
American tool steel	16 @18c	⅌ lb
Chrome tool steel	18 @20c	⅌ lb
English tool steel	20 @23	rates
English spring steel	10 @11	rates
American cast spring steel	12 @13	rates
Steel tire, ¼-in	8½ @ 9c	⅌ lb

LEATHER—Under this head there were no new developments. There was an utter absence of anything resembling activity, and prices were again weak and unsettled. We make no change in our quotations, as follows:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 37@ 39
Country harness	35@ 37
Line, city, ⅌ lb	39@ 41
Kip, ⅌ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip, veals	85@ 1.20
City upper, No. 1, ⅌ ft	26@ 28
City upper, No. 2, ⅌ ft	22@ 25
Country upper	23@ 26
Collar, ⅌ ft	20@ 22
Calf, city	1.15@ 1.35
Calf, country	1.05@ 1.15
Rough upper, standard	30@ 33
Rough upper, damaged	27@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole	33@ 37
"B. A." sole	30@ 32

OAK.

Calf	1.20@ 1.35
Kip	75@ 1.10
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	55.00@80.00
French calf, Lemoine	50.00@75.00
French calf, 24 to 36 lbs	1.85@ 2.20
French kip, 50 to 100 lbs	1.00@ 1.50

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Prices remain the same as for the past few weeks. Trade is limited to filling small orders. We quote:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $12.00; do, 12x12, $12.50; do, 14x20, $13.00; do, roofing, 14x20, IC, $11.50; do, 20x28, $24.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 40c; small, 41c; bar, 42c.

LEAD—Pig, 8¼c; bar, 10c; pipe, full coils, 10½c; cut do, 11c.

SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 10½c; half casks, 10⅝c; less quantity, 11c; slabs, 8½c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 5½c rates; Russia iron, 8, 9, and 10, 22c; do, 11 and 12, 21c; do No. 1 stained, 19c rates; American Russia—A, 14c; B, 11c.

GALVANIZED IRON—No. 16@20, 15c; No. 22@24, 16c; No. 25@26, 17c; No. 27, 18c; No. 28, 20c. A discount of 25 per cent is made from this list.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 37c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 47c; tinned copper, 36c; planished copper, 45c; do, cut to sizes, 48c.

WIRE—Nos. 1 to 6, 9c; 7 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 18c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 30 per cent discount; fence wire, by carload, 6¼c.

NAILS—Were quoted as follows: 20@60d, per keg, $4.50; 8d do, $4.75; do, 6d, $5.00; 4d and 5d do, $5.25; 3d do, $6.00; 3d do, fine, $7.50; 2d do, $7.50; clinch, $7.00.

NAVAL STORES—Were quiet. We continue to quote: Manilla rope, ⅌ lb, 17c; sisal rope, ⅌ lb, 14½@16½c; sash hemp cord, ⅌ lb, 20@25c; marline, ⅌ lb, 20@22c; tarred rope, ⅌ lb, 17@18c; oakum, ⅌ bale, $5.00@6.50; pitch, ⅌ brl, $6.00@6.00; tar, ⅌ brl, $5.50@6.00.

OILS—The oil trade was exceedingly quiet, except in carbon and lard, both of which were moving freely. Prices were not subjected to any material change, ruling steady as follows: Carbon, 16c; extra winter lard, 72c; No. 1, 67c; No. 2, 63c; linseed, raw, 95@97c; do boiled, $1.00@1.02; whale, 80@82c; sperm, $2.10@2.20; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 75c; bank oil, 60c; straits, 65c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 50c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 16; naphtha, common, 15c.

POTATOES—Met with a fair inquiry, though scarcely as firm, the offerings being quite large. Peachblows sold from store at $1.15@1.20, and in barrels at $2.75; quotable at $1.05@1.10 in lots. Peerless sold at $1.00 delivered.

POULTRY AND GAME—The market is very dull, especially for poultry, which is in liberal supply, and dealers are anxious to sell, the weather being warm and unfavorable, prices are consequently weak and unsettled. Game, excepting venison, was in fair request, scarce, and higher. We quote: Chickens, good to choice dressed, $2.50@3.25; common do, $1.00@2.00; ducks, dressed, $3.50@3.75; geese, $6.00@9.00; dressed turkeys, 9@11½c; prairie chickens, $3.50@3.75; partridges, $3.75@4.00; wild turkeys, 12½@14c; quail, $1.60@1.75; mallard ducks, $3.00 per doz; small ducks, $1.50@2.00; venison saddles, 10@14c; hams, 12@14c; antelopes, 11c; rabbits, $1.50 per doz.

SEEDS—There was an improved demand for clover to-day, with sales ranging from $4.52½@5.00. Timothy was in the average request at $2.30@2.45; choice quotable at $2.50@2.60. Hungarian sold at 60c. Flax quotable at $1.55. We note sales of 100 bu and 26 bags clover at $5.00; 14 bags at $4.80; 24 bags at $4.60; 12 bags at $4.52½; 50 bags timothy at $2.45; 31 bags at $2.40; 12 bags at $2.30; 1 car prime Hungarian at 60c.

SALT—Was in continued good demand and firm, as follows: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $1.80; Canada do, $1.90; ordinary, coarse, $1.85; coarse diamond, C, $2.00; ground solar, $2.00; dairy, without bags, $3.00; dairy, with bags, $4.00; Ashton dairy, per sack, $5.00.

TEAS—The tea trade was reported fair, with prices steady at the annexed range: Young hyson, common to fair, 40@50c; do good, 60@70c; do choice to extra fine, 90c@$1.10; common to fine old hyson, 65@85c; common imperial, 50@60c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.10; fair to good gunpowder, 70@90c; choice Pingsuey, $1.15@1.20; extra Moyune, $1.35@1.40; choice to extra new Japan, 90c@$1.00; common to good do, 65@75c; fair to good old, 65@70c; common do, 38@42c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 35@45c; good, 55@65c; choice to extra, 85c@$1.00.

TOBACCO—We quote:

TOBACCO—Met with only a moderate demand, and was unchanged in prices. We repeat our list, as follows:

FINE CUT—Extra, 75@80c; choice, 65@70c; medium, 55@60c; poor to common, 40@50c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black sound, 45@55c.

SMOKING—Good to choice, 32@35c; medium, 29@31c; common, 26@28c.

WOOD—We quote as follows: Beech, $9.00; maple, $10.00; hickory, $11.00; slabs, $6.50, delivered.

WOOL—The market is inactive and nominally unchanged, as follows:

Tub, washed, prime	50@52c
Tub, washed, common to good	45@50c
Common dingy	35@40c
Fleece, washed, XXXX, light	40@42c
Fleece, washed, X&XX, dingy	36@38c
Fleece, washed, medium light	38@40c
Coarse, washed	36@38c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse to medium	28@30c
Fleece, unwashed, coarse and dingy	25@26c
Fleece, unwashed, fine	24@27c
Super and extra pulled	35@38c

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 24.

Every one in any way connected with the cattle trade of the Northwest will be interested in knowing that Nelson Morris and Isaac Waixel (who are entitled to the distinction of being the largest cattle shippers in the world) have formed a copartnership. The firms of Waixel & Rosenthal and Nelson Morris have been merged in one, under the firm name of Morris, Waixel & Co. Some idea of the magnitude of their operations may be gained from the statement that they employ—independently of the "driving boys" and those who accompany their stock in its Eastward journey—nineteen men. Those courteous and accommodating gentlemen, Messrs. Kellogg, Donnelly, and Champlain, will, we are glad to be able to state, be retained in the employ of the new "consolidation."

CATTLE—The receipts since Saturday have been 1,600 head. The trade to-day—if there may be said to have been any—was about as dull and unsatisfactory as can well be imagined. Indeed, up to near midday there was little or no trading, the total of the sales up to 11 o'clock scarcely reaching 200. The unwillingness of buyers to pay anywhere near former rates, and the disinclination of holders to grant the reduction asked for, pretty effectually checked business, only about 800 head changing hands during the entire day. A considerable portion of the transfers were effected after 1 o'clock, when prices had been lowered to meet the views of buyers. Among the offerings were a number of really good droves, but we heard of no transactions at over $5.00, while, with two or three exceptions, no sales were effected at over $4.75. Some of the best droves will probably go East in first hands, owners being unwilling to accept the prices offered here. Butchers bought principally of Texas cattle at $2.50@3.00, though a few natives were taken at higher figures. The market closed dull and drooping at fully 25c decline from last week's prices, on the different grades of shipping cattle. Butchers' stuff and stockers remain nominally unchanged. The prospects for the remaining days of the week are by no means encouraging.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, averaging 1,400 lbs and upward	$5.40@5.60
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	4.75@5.15
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	4.40@4.60
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, averaging 1,150 to 1,250 lbs	3.75@4.25
Butchers' Stock—Common to fair steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	2.50@4.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	2.40@3.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scallawag steers	1.75@2.25
Cattle—Texas, choice corn-fed	4.25@4.50
Cattle—Texas, Northern wintered	2.75@3.25
Cattle—Texas, through droves	1.60@2.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
16	good shipping steers	1,206	$4.37½
15	good shipping steers	1,401	4.75
15	good shipping steers	1,284	4.25
17	good shipping steers	1,063	4.25
42	Texas steers	868	2.90
42	Texas steers	857	2.85
40	Texas steers	818	3.00
22	Texas steers	771	3.00
44	Texas steers	817	3.00
23	good steers	1,299	4.55
19	Texas steers	1,070	2.85
50	Texas cattle	1,138	3.65
67	Texas cattle	1,224	3.90
17	fair steers	1,109	3.62½

HOGS—The receipts since Saturday have been about 36,000 head. The official report of last week's receipts is 124,077, which exceeds the combined receipts of Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Milwaukee. If the estimates of the present week's supply are to be based upon to-day's arrivals, we may safely calculate upon at least 250,000 hogs; but it is by no means probable that this rate of supply will be maintained. The market opened active and strong at full last week's prices, and continued thus until near the close, when the demand fell off and prices weakened a little,—late sales showing a reduction of about 5c per 100 lbs. The effect of the large receipts to-day, and the prospect of larger receipts to-morrow, was partially counteracted by the further advance in prices of the product, mess pork closing 10@20c higher than on Saturday. Sales were reported at $3.75@3.80 for common, at $3.85@3.90 for medium to good grades, and at $3.95@4.05 for choice to extra. Closing prices were $3.70@4.00.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
46	190	$3.95	114	272	$3.95	57	263	$3.80
113	290	3.90	76	260	3.90	113	193	3.90
66	251	3.95	99	228	3.90	50	283	3.95
52	241	3.95	51	289	3.90	144	272	3.80
60	205	3.90	37	451	4.00	56	264	3.85
69	208	3.85	95	275	4.00	63	259	3.85
49	254	3.80	51	334	3.90	116	244	3.90
40	261	3.85	269	255	3.90	48	200	3.85
47	280	3.85	59	248	3.90	84	233	3.90
23	180	3.95	106	300	3.90	103	205	3.62½
24	270	3.80	238	200	3.90	63	209	3.80
122	240	3.80	254	254	3.85	73	283	3.95
51	350	3.90	51	239	3.80	45	215	4.00
61	248	3.80	164	260	3.80	35	264	3.80
52	261	3.85	73	263	3.80	68	307	3.95
56	257	3.90	66	221	3.80	62	311	3.85
45	254	3.95	64	259	3.80	61	308	3.85
41	273	3.75	151	255	3.80	41	357	3.90
63	246	3.80	78	230	3.80	71	219	3.90
118	232	3.90	23	191	4.05	262	237	3.85
144	249	3.95	106	285	3.87½	100	220	3.85
108	273	3.90	388	269	3.87½	80	182	3.90
139	217	4.00	39	344	3.85	73	269	3.80
177	214	3.90	58	256	3.75	61	266	3.85
115	248	3.90	69	235	3.80	63	247	3.75
210	216	3.90	45	300	4.00	60	266	3.90
49	418	4.00	78	157	3.90	60	246	3.90
100	233	3.90	74	213	3.85	220	265	3.75
157	281	3.90	107	209	3.90	49	273	3.80
58	283	3.85	40	179	3.85	75	266	3.80
56	180	3.90	54	211	3.95	140	190	3.80
55	221	3.90	54	208	3.85	210	280	3.80

SHEEP—The receipts of sheep were only 129 head, but there were enough left over from last week to more than meet the demand, and previous quotations were with difficulty sustained. Common may be quoted at $2.75@3.00, and good to choice at $3.25@4.00.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 24.

The market was liberally supplied with nearly all grades of lumber. Several cargoes of piece stuff were sold early, but, aside from this, there was nothing doing, and the market closed very quiet. We quote: Good to choice boards and strips, $11.00@15.00; common do, $9.00@9.50; piece stuff, $8.00; shingles, $3.00@3.12½; lath, $2.00.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $3.00; Muskegon, $2.50; Ludington, $3.75; Grand Haven, $2.00; Pentwater, $3.75.

AT THE YARDS.

The market was rather quiet, and quotations were without alteration, as follows:

First clear	$50.00 @53.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00 @50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00 @40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00 @45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	33.00 @40.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00 @23.00
Common siding	18.00 @20.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	33.00 @35.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	26.00 @30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	36.00 @38.00
A stock boards	36.00 @38.00
B stock boards	27.00 @30.00
C stock boards	14.00 @16.00
Common boards	12.00 @13.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under, green	12.00 @13.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	13.00 @20.00
Pickets, square	13.00 @20.00
Pickets, flat	12.00 @13.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00 @18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00 @25.00
Lath	2.25 @ 2.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50 @ 2.00
A or Star	3.50 @ 3.75
Shingles on track	3.12½
No. 1 sawed	1.25 @ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black Walnut — Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, $20.00@35.00; flooring, $50.00.

Ash—Clear, $28.00@40.00; common, $16.00@20.00; cull, $10.00@15.00; flooring, $30.00@40.00.

Oak—Clear, $25.00@40.00; common, $18.00@20.00; cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $28.00@50.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Maple—Clear, $22.00@35.00; common, $16.00@20.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@60.00; common, $20.00@30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, $15.00@25.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.20; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $30.00@45.00.

Florida red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, 30@40c; do counters, 50c; rosewood, 30@50c; white holly, 50c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 24—11 a. m.—Flour, 28s@29s. Wheat—Winter, 11s 10d@12s 2d; spring, 11s 9d@12s 5d; white, 12s 1d@12s 3d; Club, 12s 5d@12s 9d. Corn, 34s 6d. Pork, 71s. Lard, 38s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 24—5 p. m.—Cotton steady; middling upland, 8⅛@8⅜d; Orleans, 8½d; sales, 12,000 bales; American, 5,000; speculation and export, 2,000.

Breadstuffs firm and unchanged. Lard, 38s 6d. Mess pork, 82s 6d for new.

LONDON, Nov. 24—5 p. m.—Rate for money at the Stock Exchange, on Government securities, was 5½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills, was 5½ per cent, or 3½ per cent below bank rate. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £15,000. Consols for money, 92¼; on account, 92⅜@92½. United States securities; 5-20s of '65, 93; do of '67, 95¼; 10-40s, 91¼; new 5s, 91½. Erie, 35½. Tallow, 40s 6d.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 24.—5-20s of '62, 96¼.

PARIS, Nov. 24.—Rentes, 58f 90c.

ANTWERP, Nov. 24.—Petroleum, refined, 38½f.

The Live-Stock Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—BEEVES—Fresh receipts, 4,300, making 6,020 for the week, against 6,000 for last week. Being depressed by the rain-storm, the market closed dull and weak. Common to fair [illegible] The extreme range was 7@12½c for [illegible] 15 cars of Texans and good Northern-fed at 9¼c [illegible] to good Illinois, Kentucky, and Ohio steers were selling freely at 9¼@10¼c, to dress 56@57 lbs to gross

...; prime to extra at 11@12c; with a few at 12¼@12½c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 5,990, making 25,800 for the week, against 25,960 for last week. The market is dull at 3¼@5c for sheep, with a few choice lambs at 5½@5¾c.

SWINE—Arrivals yesterday and to-day, 25,140, making 53,890 for the week, against 47,900 last week. The market was weak and unsettled, with no sales on live weights before 'Change. Nine cars sold Saturday at 4½@4¾c, and 4@4¼c were the best offers to-day. Dressed hogs dropped to 4@5c, with light pigs at 5½@5¾c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24.—CATTLE—More active and firmer; sales 2,000; extra Pennsylvania and Western steers, $6.25@7.00; fair to good, $5.50@6.00; common, $4.00@5.00.

SHEEP—In fair demand; sales 12,000, at $4.50@5.50.

HOGS—Higher; sales 7,000, at $5.50@5.75.

EAST LIBERTY, PA.

EAST LIBERTY, Nov. 24.—CATTLE—Arrivals, 110 cars; medium, 4½@4¾c; common, $3.80@4.00.

HOGS—Arrivals, 127 cars; best Philadelphia, $4.20@4.40; Yorkers, $3.90@4.10.

SHEEP—Arrivals, 4 cars; no sales.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—The stormy weather had a depressing influence upon business to-day, and general quiet existed with both agents and jobbers. The market for cotton goods was quiet at current quotations, but further revisions are anticipated shortly. Greene "G" and Red Bank 4-4 bleached shirtings have been reduced to 9c. Prints are in fair request; blankets steady, the demand for the best makes being firm; woolens rather more active.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 24.—Crude unchanged; quoted at $1¼c; refined—no quotations.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—COTTON—In moderate demand; middling upland, 15⅞c; futures closed steady.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour less active and unchanged; receipts, 15,000 brls. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Wheat, opened lower; closed firmer; receipts, 137,000 bu; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.42@1.44; do Milwaukee, $1.44@1.47; Northwest spring, $1.43; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.47; No. 3 spring, $1.38; Iowa spring, $1.43. Rye firm at 90@95c. Barley easier; Canada East, $1.60. Malt unchanged. Corn opened a shade easier; closed firmer; receipts, 4,000 bu; prime mixed Western afloat, 69@70½c; do in store, 68@69c. Oats, dull and lower; receipts, 11,000 bu; mixed Western, afloat, 53@54c; white do, 55@56c.

EGGS—Firm; Western, 28@29c.

HAY AND HOPS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee, ½c higher on all grades except ordinary. Sugar firm; fair to good refining, 7¼@7½c. Molasses firm. Rice unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Firmer; Crude, 5¼c; refined, 13¼@13½c.

TURPENTINE—Quiet at 40@40½c.

STOCK OF GRAIN IN WAREHOUSE TO-DAY.

Wheat, bu	1,790,000
Oats, bu	740,000
Rye, bu	15,000
Barley, bu	290,000
Malt, bu	66,000
Peas, bu	20,000

PROVISIONS—Pork easier, but steady at a decline; new mess, $14.25@14.50 spot; $14.75 February; $14.50 January; prime mess, $14.50. Cut meats quiet; middles weak; long clear, 7¼@7½c spot; 7c January. Lard quiet and weak; Western steam, 7⅝c, cash; 8¼c for March.

BUTTER—Steady; good to prime Western firkins, 23@25c.

CHEESE—Quiet.

WHISKY—Lower at 93½c.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 24.—CATTLE—In light demand; held firm.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and nominal. Cornmeal quiet at $29.00. Corn scarce and firm at 67c. Oats scarce and firm at 52c.

HAY—Choice timothy, $25.00.

BRAN—Lower at 17c.

PROVISIONS—Scarce and firm; no stock here.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour slightly firmer; demand light; superfine, $4.25@4.75; extra, $5.00@5.75; spring wheat extra family, $6.50@7.75; winter do, $7.00@7.75; high grades, $8.00@10.00. Wheat unchanged. Corn steady; yellow and mixed, 67@68c. Oats steady; white, 50@53c; mixed, 47@48c.

COFFEE—Rio, 20@22c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet; crude, 10½c; refined, 14c.

WHISKY—Dull at 94½c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand and firm. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1.10; No. 2, $1.05¼, cash; $1.02¾, December; $1.05, January. Oats steady; No. 2, 32c. Corn steady; No. 2, 46½c. Rye—No. 1, 73c. Barley steady; No. 2, $1.43.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 10c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 98,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 11,000 brls; wheat, 124,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, Nov. 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; amber Michigan, $1.43, cash; $1.43¾, December; $1.46¾, January; No. 2 red, $1.37½ cash. Corn dull and lower; high mixed, 49c cash; 50c, January; low mixed, 48½c, cash; new, do, 45c. Oats dull and lower; No. 1, 40c; No. 2, 39c cash; 40c December.

RECEIPTS—Flour, none; wheat, 11,000 bu; corn, 14,000 bu; oats, 12,000.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, none; wheat, 9,000 bu; corn, 8,000 bu; oats, 3,000.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Nov. 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat more plenty and firm; sales 1,200 bu No 2 Milwaukee Club at $1.34. Corn in fair demand; sales 13,500 bu No 2 mixed Western lots at 52c. Oats quiet; sales 1,000 bu No 2 Western at 43c. Rye in no demand.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 24.—GRAIN—Grain dull and nominally unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Quiet and steady; car lots of standard white 13c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Nov. 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; extra, $1.59@1.60; No. 1, $1.54@1.56. Corn steady at 52c. Oats 39c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat slow, but not quotably changed; No. 2 spring, $1.04; No. 3 red fall, $1.30; No. 2 do, nominal at $1.52½. Corn firm; No. 2, 42½@43½c, in east elevator. Oats dull and unsettled; No. 2, 35@35½c bid. Barley firm; No. 2, $1.25@1.30; choice Wisconsin, $1.50. Rye higher at 71@72½c.

WHISKY—Dull at 85c.

PROVISIONS—Pork held firmly at $12.50@13.00. Bulk meats firm; sales of small lots packed clear ribs at 6c; clear, 6½@6⅝c. Bacon higher; sides, 7½c. Green meats firmer; clear ribs, 5½c. Hams, 15 lbs average, 7c. Lard held firmly; no sales.

HOGS—Firm at $3.60@3.95; most sales $3.75@3.85. Receipts, 12,995.

CATTLE—Dull; through Texans, 1¾@2¼c; good to prime natives, 3¾@4c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm at $6.75@7.00. Wheat in fair demand and higher, at $1.40@1.43. Corn firm at 55c. Rye firm at 80@82c. Oats steady at 33@43c.

PROVISIONS—Firm. Pork strong; held $13.00. Lard firm; sales of steam at 7¼c; kettle, 7¾@8c. Bulk meats quiet and firm; shoulders held at 5¼c; clear rib at 6¼c; clear at 6½c. Bacon firm; sales of shoulders at 6¼c; clear rib, 6¾@6⅞c; clear, 6⅞@7c. Green meats firm; sales of shoulders at 4¼@4½c; clear rib, 5½@6c; clear, 6¼c.

HOGS—Firm at $4.00@4.40; mostly at $4.30. Receipts, 13,720; shipments, 2,173.

WHISKY—Firm at 87c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 24.—BAGGING—In brisk demand at 13½@15c.

COTTON—Higher; market quiet; middling, 14¼c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour fairly active; extra family, $5.75. Wheat—Nothing doing and nominal. Corn firm; shelled in sacks, 59@63c. Oats firmer at 47@50c, sacks included. Rye firm at 75c on arrival. Barley dull and nominal.

COFFEE—Unchanged; Rio, 24@27c.

HAY—Held steady at $20.00 for choice timothy, delivered on cars.

HOGS—In active demand at $4.25@4.50; receipts, 1,237 head.

PROVISIONS—Held firm; stock of bacon almost exhausted; only a few clear rib sides in market; held at 6¾@7c. Hams, none. Bulk meats—Shoulders, 5c; clear rib, 6¼c; clear sides, 6½c, all loose; ½c higher packed. Lard—In tierces, 8¼c; in keg, 9¼c for choice leaf; and 7¾@7⅞c for prime steam. Green shoulders, 4¼c; green clear rib and clear sides, 5c. Best hams 7@8c, according to average.

WHISKY—Firm; held at 87@88c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour active. Wheat strong and higher; choice white, $1.85; fair to prime do, $1.70@1.80; choice amber, $1.85; good to prime red, $1.70@1.80; common to fair do, $1.50@1.65; Ohio and Indiana do, $1.50; Western amber, $1.55@1.61. Corn quiet; mixed Western, 66c. Oats heavy; Western mixed, 46@47c; white, 48@50c. Rye steady and firm.

PROVISIONS—Nominally unchanged and quiet. Lard, 8½@9c.

BUTTER—Western steady, at 25@30c.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; fair to prime Rio, 20@23½c.

WHISKY—Firm and scarce at 96c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Nov. 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat firm and quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee club held at $1.48. Corn firm at 63c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 24.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in good demand; treble, $6.50@7.75; family, $8.50@9.50. Corn quiet; mixed, 70c; white, 72c. Oats quiet at 51c.

BRAN—Firm at 93@95c.

HAY—None on the landing; 10,000 bales warehoused. Prime, $24.00@25.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal at $15.00; dry salt-meat market bare. Bacon—Stock reduced; sales at 6¾@7½@8½c. No demand for hams. Lard—Choice, scarce; poor qualities dull; tierce, 7¾@8½c; keg, 9@9½c.

SUGAR—Active; fair, 7¼c; prime, 8¼c; seconds, 6@8½c; yellow, clarified, 8½@9½c.

MOLASSES—Active; demand firmer; centrifugal, [illegible]; common, 35@40c; prime to choice, 48@54c.

WHISKY—Scarce; Louisiana, 95c; Cincinnati, $1.02.

COFFEE—21½@23½c.

COTTON—In good demand; sales 5,300 bales; prices firm; good ordinary to strict good ordinary, 14@15c; low middling to strict low middling, 15½@15¾c; middling to strict middling, 16@16½c; good middling, 17@17½c for certified check; receipts, 10,310; exports to the Continent, 3,622; Great Britain, 2,789; stock, 118,330.

MONEY—Gold, 108¾@109½; currency, 1¾@1½; sight, 1½ for certified checks. Sterling, 17¾@18¼ for certified checks.

—The information in this paragraph would not do under the head of "probabilities": Mrs. John A. Fisher, of Springfield, her mother, grandmother, great-grandmother, and great-great-grandmother were born on the 13th of December; and, still more astonishing, when Mrs. Fisher was 20 years old, her mother was 40, her grandmother 60, her great-grandmother 80, and her great-great-grandmother, if she had been alive, would have been just 100.

EVANSTON.

A Variety of Interesting Gossip and News from an Interesting Suburb.

Unequal Privileges Allowed Male and Female Students—The "Self-Report" Imposed on the Ladies—That Horrible "Question Nine."

THE TRIBUNE having called attention to the projected shooting-match on Thanksgiving-Day, the authorities promise to see that no shooting occurs within the limits prescribed by law.

An Evanston grocer has filled an order for butter from California.

The Rev. F. L. Chappell, of the Evanston Baptist Church, is to preach at Lake Forest on Thanksgiving-Day.

On Thursday morning next there will be Thanksgiving services in the Episcopal Church. The other churches will unite in a service at the Methodist Church at that time, when the Rev. G. C. Noyes, of the Presbyterian Church, will preach.

The ladies of Evanston are requested to meet at the Methodist Church, at 2 o'clock this afternoon, to organize a Relief and Aid Society, through which to relieve the necessities of the worthy poor, of any or no creed, during the winter.

Dr. M. C. Briggs will lecture in the Norwegian Methodist Church, on Thursday evening, for the benefit of the Sunday-school, which needs funds to cary on its work.

Among recent acquisitions to Evanston are a school of telegraphy, an auctioneer, and a car-load of Dublin tracts.

Not satisfied with a library of 30,000 volumes, the University has purchased that of the late Prof. Henry S. Noyes, a well-selected collection of 1,500 volumes.

The Friday afternoon lecture is a regular "institution" of the Woman's College, and one was delivered last week. But the President of the University "forgot" this, and invited a peregrinating brother to address the University students on the same afternoon. Result: When the latter speaker was half way through, the young ladies all left to hear their own lecture, and this was interrupted when half concluded by the arrival of the remainder of the first man's audience. Such conflicts between different departments seem unnecessary.

It is now several years since the Northwestern University threw open its doors to women, and offered the same privileges to both sexes. But it soon became apparent that this was not enough, and that a boarding-hall must be provided for female students, if not for the male students, to say nothing of other feminine necessaries. Hence the "Evanston College for Ladies," which was to run in conjunction with the University. This was unsuccessful partly because the great fire paralyzed its subscription list, and arrangements were made last June to transfer it to the University, upon certain conditions. These have not all been fulfilled, though they probably will be, and the "Woman's College" is, therefore, a department of the University, and all departments are supposed to be under the government of one man. The result has been a peculiar and very complicated state of affairs.

All of the lady students are subject to the rules of the Woman's College; the gentlemen are virtually without rules, being placed on their good behavior. But, if it is claimed to afford the young ladies equal privileges with the gentlemen, it is reasonable to ask that such privilege be allowed or that the claim be withdrawn.

At present a young man attending the University enjoys perfect freedom,—being only required to keep up with his class and behave like a gentleman, while his sister, who is, let it be supposed, in the same class, is required to have a retentive memory, so as to correctly fill up her weekly "self-report." Following is a verbatim copy of the blanks provided for this purpose:

SELF-REPORT

OF ....

For the week ending........

WOMAN'S COLLEGE OF THE N. W. U.

(To be filled out in ink with the words "Yes" or "No;" to be countersigned by the lady of the house, and handed in at Friday p. m. exercises.)

First—Have you regularly observed all the appointed study hours (viz.: from 9 to 12, from 2 to 4, and from 7 to 9,) by remaining in your own rooms, unless in recitation, and by giving *the entire time* to study?

Second—Have you left town without permission from Miss Willard?

Third—Have you made or received any call without permission from the person appointed to give you such permission?

Fourth—Have you accepted any invitation without permission from Miss Willard?

Fifth—Have you been out in the evening, attended literary society, been to post-office or depot, without permission from Miss Willard?

Sixth—Have you attended literary society, or been out in the evening (unless by special permission from your teachers), with fewer than four in the company?

Seventh—Have you returned to your room by 10 o'clock p. m. from literary society?

Eighth—Have you left your boarding place without permission, unless to attend recitation?

Ninth—Have you walked with any gentleman, or accepted company to or from any place, or been at any time in the society of gentlemen, except at a school exercise without permission?

Tenth—Have you been *quiet* at all times?

Eleventh—Have you regularly observed the rule about retiring and extinguishing your lamp for the night?

Twelfth—Have you refrained entirely from whispering, in *Classes, Chapel*, and at *Prayers*?

Thirteenth—Have you, during the past week, done anything which violates the *spirit* of the regulations of this school, or which you have reason to think your teachers could not approve.

Countersigned by........

A perusal of these questions is sufficient to show that a young lady must be very circumspect (or forgetful) to attain a high standing, yet little objection is made to any of them, except those covered by Question 9. The girls say that they are not attending the College for the sole purpose of flirting or seeking the company of gentlemen, and that it is not their fault when the rule is broken. No similar restrictions being placed upon the boys, they feel free to obey their natural impulses, and walk home from recitation with the prettiest girl they know. She cannot prevent this without being impolite to her friends, and doing what is humiliating to any girl of spirit.

The only change they ask is a simple and equitable one, and suggest it to the University authorities as one which public opinion in Evanston demands. It is that, while such rules are considered necessary for the government of students in one department, some restrictions be also placed upon those in other departments, especially those who are alone to blame when the young ladies are obliged to write "Yes" in answer to Question 9.

SOUTH EVANSTON.

A steam planing-mill, to be located west of the depot, is talked of.

A Post Office has been established in the depot, and Mr. Van Buren, a relative of President Van Buren, has been appointed Postmaster.

The new depot will soon be commenced. It is expected to be the finest between Chicago and Milwaukee.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

Leonard Swett will introduce the eloquent Daniel Dougherty to-night in the Star Course.

A Thanksgiving dinner will be given to the inmates of the Nursery and Half-Orphan Asylum. Donations are solicited to be sent in by Wednesday.

Mary McDonald is a vagrant of the first-water, and as such was the recipient of a moral lecture from Banyon, and a fine of three months in Bridewell.

A little boy 7 years old, son of Mr. Moore, of No. 108 Douglas place, fell into a cistern yesterday morning and was drowned, the body not being recovered until last evening. The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

A young woman named Mary Atkinson swore out a warrant yesterday, before Justice Eberhardt, for the arrest of a man named Michael McDonald, on the charge of bastardy. McDonald is not a gambler.

A laborer named Johnson fell from Brown's building, at Evanston, yesterday, a distance of fourteen feet, striking on his head. His injuries are serious, and he is not expected to live.

Last week's receipts of live hogs at the Stock-Yards were 184,577, valued at $1,900,000. During the week the Union Stock-Yard National Bank paid over its counters $2,000,000:

John Anderson stole an overcoat from the store of Wilde, Bluett & Co., corner State and Madison streets, and was caught, and was yesterday held to the Criminal Court by Banyon in bail of $400.

Yesterday forenoon about 12 o'clock, Engine No. 182, of the Pittsburgh & Ft. Wayne Railroad ran into an Archer avenue car at the corner of Archer and Stewart avenues, knocking off the platform and slightly injuring the driver, John Hanson.

Madame Leonowens will lecture in the First Methodist Episcopal Church this evening, under the auspices of the Philosophical Society, on the "Zend-Avesta." Reserved seats can be procured at Jansen & McClurg's.

The ladies of the Chicago Christian Union invite the members to meet at the Union Hall, No. 114 Madison street, on Thanksgiving evening, to participate in a social reunion. The Germania Band will make music.

The lady Managers of the Half-Orphan Asylum wish to remind those interested in charities that eatables for the children's Thanksgiving-dinner will be thankfully received at No. 175 Burling street, North Side.

A literary and musical entertainment will be given this evening by the Union Catholic Library Association, in the hall corner of State and Monroe streets. Mr. Ledochowski and Mrs. McGuire will play and sing.

The Coroner held an inquest on the body of John McNamara, who was found dead on the floor of his house, in the rear of No. 73 Blue Island avenue, yesterday morning. A verdict of death from a congestive chill was rendered.

The hair store of Mrs. Charles Thompson, No. 329 West Madison street, was entered between 8 and 9 o'clock Sunday evening, and robbed of several hundred dollars' worth of hair and hair goods. The thieves were frightened off, and have not been caught.

A boy named George H. Whittier was arrested by Officer Henchmann yesterday for stealing $175 from his mother. The boy was very repentant, and evidently did not appreciate the enormity of the offense when he committed the theft. The money was found upon his person.

Peter Roach got out a disorderly warrant against his wife for disorderly conduct, and Mrs. Roach got out ditto against Peter, her husband. They were both tried before Scully yesterday morning, and their cases continued, although Mrs. Roach looks as if she had been sinned against more than sinning.

Dr. J. B. Frisbee, of No. 83 South Clark street, has on hand a quantity of non-humanized vaccine virus taken from the celebrated "Beaugency" stock raised by himself in his own stables. He supplies fresh virus daily, insuring a pure and reliable article. Vaccinators are supplied.

Mr. Worthington, of the Traders' Insurance Company, swore out a warrant before Banyon yesterday for the arrest of one Michael McGovern, for fraudulently representing himself to be the agent of the Company, and issuing a policy on the premises of John Lynch, of No. 765 Archer avenue, and collecting the premiums thereon.

J. M. McCabe is a saloon-keeper, who was charged before Justice Scully with keeping open his saloon after 12 o'clock at night, and with assaulting and resisting an officer in the discharge of his duty. Since election, the saloon-keepers have been very bold, and have taken it for granted that the law was, henceforth, a dead letter. The case of McCabe was continued.

John Corcoran rents the lower part of an old Dutchman's house, and he and his wife carry on a candy store in it, and, after closing at night, he invites some congenial companions in, and they render night hideous, and abuse the old Hollander and his wife. They were fined each $3 and costs, and told to keep the peace, by Banyon.

Coroner Stephens held an inquest yesterday on the body of a young man named George Preston, at No. 24 West Randolph street, whose death was thought to have been brought about by injuries received in a saloon row last week. A post-mortem examination of the body contradicted the supposition, and revealed the fact that the death was the result of inflammation of the bowels. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts.

Two young fellows named John Culbertson and Charles Stephenson, yesterday presented themselves before the Superintendent of Police and asked that official to lock them up, saying they were fugitives from justice from Philadelphia, where they said they had committed a number of burglaries. Their request was complied with. It is believed, however, that their story is false, and that they told it in order to procure free transportation to Philadelphia. They have been seen on the street repeatedly, and are apparently idlers, and will be examined for vagrancy before Banyon this morning.

In enumerating, last week, some of the taxes which the property-holders of West Chicago would have to pay this year, it was stated that the tax for park improvement purposes was 2.6 mills, and that it would produce the sum of $218,000, twice as much as the law allows. It now appears that the tax was extended upon the assessment of 1873 by a clerical error in the County Clerk's office, and that it should have been extended upon that of 1872. It has accordingly been altered, so that the tax for this purpose will only be about 1.24 mills, and the amount raised $100,000, thus diminishing the sum about $118,000.

There are other painful rumors afloat about that "popular" watch. It is now said to be an extremely second-hand affair, worth about $100 or $150, and not at all the same time-piece that was first exhibited. It is also said that a man named Rock, the originator of the "popular" scheme (who, by the way, is one of the principal editors of the *Times*), asserts that the watch never was put up to be voted for with the understanding that the proceeds should be given to charitable institutions. Such a disposition of the money would, in his opinion, be altogether too thin, even for contemplation. A suit to recover money obtained under false pretenses is talked of, and some of the disgusted voters threaten to replevin the watch.

Deputy Coroner Pilgrim held an inquest yesterday on the bodies of Andrew Lellinger and Nicholas Vogle, the victims of the accident which occurred at the Chicago Malleable Iron Works, located on Blue Island avenue and Twenty-sixth street, Saturday afternoon, the details of which appeared in THE TRIBUNE of Sunday morning. The inquest was held at the scene of the accident. The evidence showed that the falling of the cupola-roof was occasioned by the parting of the walls, which were only held together by thin pieces of scantling, attached to the beams by small nails. The jury rendered a verdict, without leaving their seats, that the accident was due to the frail support given to the walls, and held the superintendent of the carpenter work, a young man named John Gibbons, responsible for the accident. The other sufferers by the catastrophe were in a low condition yesterday, with the exception of Palton.

The Librarian of the Public Reading-Room had on exhibition yesterday of some recently purchased volumes of considerable value, as follows: *Quarterly Journal*, from 1817 to 1830, thirty volumes; *Quarterly Review*, from 1800 to 1868, 125 volumes; *United States Service Journal*, from 1837 to 1866, ninety volumes; *The Annual Register*, from 1758 to 1822, sixty-four volumes. Among some of the most interesting volumes in the tank are the directories of various cities, chief among which is the seventy-fourth annual directory of the city of London, for 1873 published by Kelly & Co., containing as it does 2,442 pages. In 1844 that directory contained 1,800 pages. Compared with this mammoth volume is the New York City Directory, with its 1,435 pages, and its rather self-applausive introduction, and in the same ratio the St. Louis Directory, which is a trifle more laudatory of the city. It boasts 1,150 pages, and represents, it says, a population of 428,126 persons, very careful about the odd 6. Among the many curiosities of the last volume may be chosen the statement that the rebellion caused the revenue of St. Louis to be lessened about $700,000; that its bonded debt is $4,671,460; and that there are 515 loafers in the city.

THE CUBAN IMBROGLIO.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: When the wires first flashed the news over our country of the capture of the steamer Virginius, and the murder of its passengers and crew, the popular heart was paralyzed with horror, and man looked at his fellow with doubt and distrust, wondering whether, amid the civilization and enlightenment of the nineteenth century, such an act were possible; but as day after day only confirmed the crime,—a crime not against humanity alone,—the cry, "To arms!" swept over the land, and the first impulse of the American heart was to visit swift vengeance upon the authors of such an atrocious act. For a long time it seemed as if nothing short of an immediate declaration of war would satisfy the popular demand.

I have watched with a great deal of interest the spirit of the public press, and am glad to see a growing desire to patiently await the action of the authorities to whom the settlement of such affairs are delegated. In a government like ours, great forbearance is necessary, lest the popular clamor should influence and hasten the decision that might prove not only embarrassing but unjust. In a matter of so great moment, and where results are pending that will not affect this nation alone, time is necessary to an intelligent action, and for this we can wait.

An appeal to arms is the final arbiter, and should only be resorted to after all honorable means of a peaceable adjustment have been exhausted. The matter is in the hands of those in whom we can trust that the honor and dignity of our nation will be maintained, and this great crime avenged, even should it be necessary to subjugate a people, and wipe from the map of nations a spot guilty of so great an infamy.

Should war be the result, there are thousands of us who will again leave business, homes, and fireside-friends, to rally under the banner, that has waved over and been our guiding-star through so many conflicts in times that are past, and under it march forth to plant upon the battlements of tyranny and oppression a flag, that, wherever it floats, must give protection, liberty, and freedom to all.

Neither will Chicago—a spot that has endured such trials and worked such wonders—be behind in its response to the call of our country; but will, from its turning populations, send forth its thousands in the cause of justice and humanity.

C. C. MERRICK.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21, 1873.

CRUELTY TO HORSES.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Should the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals desire to extend its field of usefulness this winter, I would suggest that it see whether any owners are neglecting the shoeing of, or improperly shoeing, their horses. The latter can be ascertained by sending agents to the different shops to inspect the manner of shoeing, for nowhere is the horse subjected to greater torture and cruelty than in the many blacksmith-shops. Again: horses are fearfully overworked by the street-car and omnibus companies, by haulers of lumber and coal. A single horse is made to do the work of three, and two day. Carriage-horses are also abused,—driven horses of six. This can be seen at any hour of the until they are reeking with sweat, and then suddenly stopped in front of some office or store, with no blanket to protect them from the cold weather. No wonder that horses acquire various distempers. Let the Society Agent make the proper investigation, and he will hardly fail to discover that the noble but uncomplaining horse has need of his services and protection.

C.

THE "SUNDAY-CLAUSE" IN LIQUOR LICENSES.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Please answer the following question in your valuable paper: Has the Common Council of the City of Chicago the right to repeal the Sunday clause contained in the liquor-licenses, without asking the consent of the State Legislature? Yours truly,

C. EHRHART,
J. D. KIRCHOFF.

[The "Sunday clause" in the license is provided for by an ordinance of the Common Council, and may be repealed by the Common Council at any time.]

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—SEVEN NEW, ENGLISH-BASEMENT houses on Randolph-st., near Elizabeth. These houses have been designed for small families who desire all modern conveniences at a moderate rent. Rent low to first-class tenants. T. LYMAN, Room 17, Portland Block, southeast corner Dearborn and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—PRETTY AND SUBSTANTIAL COTtage 467 Second, near Lincoln-sts. Choice neighborhood; key at 475. S. T. KING, 112 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY FRAME, ON THIRTY-seventh-st., near Ellis-av., whole or part of house; rent cheap. S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—VERY CHEAP TO A GOOD TENANT, five new marble-front residences of ten rooms each; first-class in every respect; never occupied; Nos. 598, 598, 600, 610, and 612 Van Buren-st., just west of Ashland-av. Also a fine residence with large grounds, southeast corner Park-av. and Oakley-st. I will give long leases at panic prices. CARTER H. HARRISON, 88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—DWELLING NO. 903 WABASH-AV., containing 10 rooms, hot and cold water, gas, bath-room, closets, and a good barn attached. Inquire of M. A. BURRAS, 150 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—DWELLING NO 742 WEST WASHINGton-st., between Hoyne and Leavitt-sts. F. A. SMITH, 182 Washington-st., Room 45.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY HOUSE, 8 ROOMS, $25, at 73 North Lincoln-st., first from Washington-av. Inquire at 674 Washington-av., corner of Lincoln-st.

TO RENT—A GOOD HOUSE AND NICE COTTAGE near Union Park; both with barns. JOHN F. EBERHART, 157 Washington-st.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS WELL-FURNISHED brick residence, to a private family; has furnace and hot water on every floor. 60 Twenty-fourth-st.; fine piano.

TO RENT—LOW—UNTIL MAY 1ST—A COMPLETEly furnished house, 12 rooms, modern improvements, No. 1185 Michigan-av., near Thirty-first-st. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—COTTAGE CONTAINING 7 ROOMS. NO. 553 West Madison-st. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE TILL 1ST MAY. 161 South Paulina-st. PHILIP MYERS & CO., Room 18 Major Block.

TO RENT—A VERY NICELY-FURNISHED HOUSE on Wabash-av., at low figure by J. M. MARSHALL & CO., 97 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—ON INDIANA-ST., NEAR DEARBORN, a new three-story and basement octagon front house, 15 rooms; North Side, near cars. Upper part of cottage, $16; single cottage, $16—each 6 rooms. A. T. GALT, 77 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

Suburban.

TO RENT—AT HINSDALE—A COTTAGE OF 9 rooms, neatly furnished, pleasantly located, convenient to depot, churches, and school; will be cheap, for the winter; or will rent the house for my board. Apply to THEODORE B. WELLS, 91 South Water-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT SLEEPING-ROOM IN A business block, on fourth floor, Clark-st., between Madison and Monroe. Rent only $12 per month. Apply to D. J. CROCKER, Rooms 6 and 7, 167 Clark-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS at reduced prices, Kingsbury Block, 115 and 117 East Randolph-st., near Sherman and Tremont Houses, Room 31.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, AT $20, $22, and $24 per month; also by the day and week, at the St. Julien European Hotel, 152 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE UPPER PART OF COTTAGE house, 450 Butterfield-st., consisting of 5 rooms suitable for housekeeping. Inquire in basement.

TO RENT—FURNISHED SLEEPING ROOMS AT the Holt House, corner Lake and Canal-sts., from $1.50 to $3.50 per week; also good, clean bed, and room to yourself for 50c per night.

TO RENT—A LARGE PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, with or without board, in a small family. Call at 38 North Peoria-st, northwest corner of Lake.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLY FURNISHED AND unfurnished front rooms, single or in suite, in first-class block, at very moderate rents. 278 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS AT PANIC prices. 247 and 249 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT AND NEATLY FURNISHed rooms, gas and warmed. 543 State-st.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED ROOM, AT 264 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS ON FIRST FLOOR 138 WEST Jackson-st. Inquire up-stairs or 349 Fifth-av. Rent, $20 a month. JAMES LOMAX.

TO RENT—TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS ON first floor for a family of 3, or 4 young men, with or without board. Also, two furnished bedrooms, with board, for gent and wife or three young gentlemen, at 657 Wabash-av.; bath-room, hot and cold water.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM, FIRE and gas, with or without board, at 112 South Green-st.

TO RENT—2 FURNISHED ROOMS, SITTING room and bed room, with stove and gas. Inquire 151 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS; ALSO A NICE suite for housekeeping. Call at 149 Monroe-st., up 2 flights; front room.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS for gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives. 161 South Clark-st., opposite Arcade-court, Room 11.

TO RENT—UPPER FLOOR OF BUILDING NO. 30 Oak-st. Inquire No. 28 Oak-st., North Side.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—A SMALL FURNISHED hotel, with saloon; very reasonable terms. Apply at 43 Archer-av.

Offices.

TO RENT—BANKING OFFICE, 116 DEARBORN-st., first floor, Kendall's Building. Apply to JAMES S. KENDALL, 1[illegible] Dearborn-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—PACKING-HOUSE, WITH IRON TANK, steam-boiler, steaming rooms, smoke-house, &c., all in complete running order. G. A. RHODES, JR., 140 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—BRICK BARN, CHEAP; 40 STALLS; located rear 525 Wabash-av. Apply to J. B. KIMBALL, 106 Monroe-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GENTLEMAN AND wife would like two or three furnished rooms for light housekeeping, on South Side. Address A 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—DWELLING HOUSE CONvenient to business, with from 8 to 10 rooms, either furnished or unfurnished. Address N 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A DESIRABLE FURNISHED cottage or house, suitable for gentleman, wife, and servant. Good references. Address, giving price and all particulars, M. J. M., P. O. Box [illegible].

INSTRUCTION.

A LADY WISHES TO ENGAGE A YOUNG FRENCH woman for conversations two or three times a week. Address N 63, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—HAVE REMOVED TO 18 SOUTH Green-st. IDA.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON THE FOLLOWING streets: State, Burnside, Butterfield, Arnold, Garibaldi, Hanover, Butler, Wallace, Sumner, Winter, Murray, and Halsted; also, on Wentworth, Shurtleff, Portland, and Stewart-avs.; also, on Alexander, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Napoleon, Twenty-ninth, East Thirtieth, Haven, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-seventh, Fontaine, and Thirty-eighth-sts. Title perfect. Warranty deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years' time, 6 per cent interest. No agency business. Apply to owner. ALBERT CRANE, 116 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—LOTS ON Western-av., Polk-st., Taylor-st., and Campbell-av. No money down required of parties wishing to build; will furnish some money to build if desired. Inquire at 155 South Clark-st., in Bank.

FOR SALE—MONTHLY PAYMENTS—CHOICE cottage, large lot, 467 Second-st., near Lincoln; key at 475. S. T. KING, 112 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—20 CHEAP LOTS ON LEAVITT-ST. and Irving-place, between Polk and Taylor-sts., and near Ogden-av.; easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—4 LOTS ON THE SOUTHWEST CORner of Burnside and Thirty-eighth-sts. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—FINE LARGE LOTS ON WESTERN-av., near street-car and 'bus lines, very cheap, for cash or on long time. JOHN F. EBERHART, 157 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—3-STORY AND BASEMENT STONE front on VanBuren-st., near Ashland-av.; price, $8,500. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A CHEAP LOT, SUITABLE FOR business, that will pay $100 per month, for $1,000 cash. Room 8 Tribune Building.

FOR SALE—HARRISON-ST., GOOD FRAME house near Leavitt-st.; good barn; only $4,000. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS, WEST HARrison-st., near Morgan. PHILIP MYERS & CO., Room 18 Major Block.

FOR SALE—WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF BUYing and selling houses; also give prompt attention to collection of rents and paying taxes. Parties having houses for sale or wishing to purchase, will do well to give us a call. J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF WELL-LOCATED residences on the North Side. CANFIELD & MATTESON, 60 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—LOT 24x124 feet, near Stanton-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—I WILL SELL HOUSES and lots in Evanston, or North Evanston, at lower rates and on longer time than any other party can afford to sell for; or I will trade good new houses for a stock of dry goods, groceries, hardware, boots and shoes, clothing, or furniture. I have a few houses to rent at half-price till May for cash in advance. C. E. BROWNE, 153 Monroe-st., or at Evanston.

FOR SALE—2 LOTS AT WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, near depot at the crossing, at a sacrifice, as owner is going West. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 175 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—CHEAP lots, $100 each; no money down, monthly payments; better than any savings bank. Call at Room 8, No. 77 West Madison-st. Open Saturday evenings.

FOR SALE—SOUTH EVANSTON—A LARGE, FINEly finished house, 14 rooms, on lot to suit in size, on monthly payments, by owners, TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

FOR SALE—NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY PROPerty cheap. Englewood is the place. Send for plat and circular. H. J. GOODRICH, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON—CHOICE lots 50x150 feet, for $500, on long time with small payments. Come with me and see them. JOHN CULVER, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NEW PROPERTY, CHEAP, FOR large cash payment down. Also, 10 acres choice property for $15,000, only $2,000 cash and balance in five years. JOHN CULVER, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—INVEST YOUR SAVINGS IN A GOOD lot. I am offering lots at North Evanston, 50x150 feet, for $300, in monthly or annual payments. This property is sure to rise rapidly in value, and a lot here will be a profitable investment. Parties taken to see the property. WM. P. THAYER, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—TWO LARGE 2-STORY houses, first-class finish; one cottage, 6 rooms, one block from depots; sixty trains daily; on monthly payments—by owners. TILLOTSON BROS., 272 and 274 State-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—160-ACRE FARM IN IOWA, 25 ACRES under cultivation; small house; must be sold. Address owner, JOHN MELROY, 885 Butterfield-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CHICAGO house and lot—80 acres land near Valparaiso, Ind.; also, house and lot in Valparaiso. PHILIP MYERS & CO., Room 18 Major Block.

FOR SALE—16 LOTS, 50x150 EACH, IN GILMAN, Ill., centrally located; living in Texas; want an offer before I return. Address N 65, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—150 ACRES, OR LESS, FOR A SUBURban subdivision on line of railroad. Address S 43, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD VACANT LOTS FOR A CUStomer who will pay $1,000 cash, or assume incumbrance, and the balance in a house and 3¾ acres of land in a village on Fox River, Ill. LORD & EISENHART, 13 Methodist Church Block.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A MISSES BLACK BONNET, TRIMMED with pink ribbon, which the owner can have by applying at J. W. BUTLER & CO.'S, 184 and 186 Monroe-st.

LOST—GOT LOOSE FROM OMAHA STABLES, one chestnut stallion, with blanket on. Liberal reward will be paid by returning to 187 Michigan-av. W. C. WILBUR.

LOST—BETWEEN HARRISON AND LAKE-ST., pocket book containing valuable papers. The finder will be rewarded on leaving it at 466 Wabash-av.

LOST—ONE PAIR GOLD EYE-GLASSES. LIBERal reward for their return to GEORGE S. MOORE, 130 West Madison-st.

LOST—A MINK COLLAR, IN GOING FROM 587 Washington-av. through Paulina and Park to Union Park Congregational Church, Sunday. The finder will be rewarded by returning it to above number.

LOST—A GOLD EAR-RING WITH THE NAME SITting engraved on the inside. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at Tribune office.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—ON SATURDAY, FROM 182 Colfax-av., a bay horse and open buggy with side springs. Liberal reward. Room 28 Otis Block.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—A SMALL ALL BLACK mare, hitched to a heavy, open buggy, with buffalo-robe, horse-blanket, and India-rubber horse-cover in it. A good reward will be paid by HENRY W. NIEDERT & CO., 28 and 30 Market-st.

STOLEN—FROM THE PASTURE OF A. F. SNELL in Jefferson, Ill., a light bay horse, white feet, and stripe on face; nose white, 15 hands high, and weighs 1,000 pounds; is a little sway-backed, and carries his head high; is in good flesh. A liberal reward will be paid for his returned to ELMER WASHBURN, Chief of Police, Chicago.

$30 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR THE ARTIcles taken from 909 Indiana-av. Sunday afternoon, and no questions asked.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ANY ONE HAVING A HORSE, LIGHT DELIVERY wagon, and harness to dispose of at panic prices, can find a purchaser by addressing D F B, 192 Twenty-fourth-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE, A DRAFT HORSE. 215 South Halsted-st. Singer office.

FOR SALE—A CONVERTIBLE ONE OR TWO-seat cutter, made by Goold & Co., Albany, N. Y.; has been used but a few times. Can be seen at the stable of Stone & Williams, Twenty-fifth-st., near Prairie-av.

FOR SALE—ONE TOP BUGGY, PENNOYER, SHAW & Co., makers; cost $450 in July last; will sell cheap. Address Q 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—A HORSE, HARNESS, AND SMALL light delivery wagon, covered; must be cheap for cash. Apply at 737 South State-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOOKS OPENED AND CLOSED, COMPLICATED accounts adjusted. All work requiring an expert solicited by WEBB, Accountant, 145 Fifth-av.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, Loan Office, 564 State-st.

ON THE 13TH INST. THE FIRM OF CARONES & Barrand was dissolved, and I am not responsible for debts contracted by Barrand. CHARLES CARONES.

SECOND-HAND CLOTHING WANTED AT 731 State-st. I will pay the highest price in cash for cast-off clothing, carpets, and bedding. B. BOASBERG. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

TO THE HARDWARE TRADE—WANTED—TO purchase a half interest in a well established business. Address E C, 375 Mitchell-st.

WANTED—FIXTURES FOR LUNCH-ROOM. Address SCHICK'S, 126 South Clark-st.

WANTED—ONE COPY OF EDWARDS' CHICAGO City Directory 1872, at Matteson House office.

WANTED—MERCHANDISE OF ANY KIND, FURniture or household goods, pianos or sewing-machines, in large or small lots, for cash and secured notes on real estate. Address CASH, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN OYSTER AND COFFEE HOUSE, ONE OF THE best locations in the city, must be sold at once; entire contents consisting of stoves, dishes, stools, chairs, tables, counter, ice-chest, signs, and everything pertaining to the business, (all new) for $125. 74 Madison-st., near State.

A SPLENDID CHANCE—3 YEARS' LEASE FROM next May, and store-fixtures for sale, cheap; the best location in the city. Inquire on the premises, 244 East Madison-st., opposite Field, Leiter & Co.

ALL KINDS BUSINESS INTERESTS BOUGHT, sold, and exchanged; good real estate and cash to exchange for merchandise. KIMBALL & CO. Room 11, Methodist Church Block.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—ON ACCOUNT OF ill-health, one of the best staple and fancy grocery stores in West Chicago; finely located and doing a paying business. Address O 44, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THE WELL-KNOWN MEAT MARket, 108 Twenty-second-st., with fixtures and lease, at a very reasonable figure. Apply at above number.

I WILL SELL THE WHOLE OR HALF INTERest in my first-class sample room and cigar stand cheap, for cash; location cannot be beat in this or any other city, near Board of Trade; fixtures all new; financial embarrassment the reason for selling. For particulars, apply to J. R. DALEY, 157 East Washington-st.

RARE BUSINESS CHANCE—A GOOD CHANCE is offered to a young man with ready cash capital of about $3,000, to enter as a partner in an old established wholesale and retail [illegible] and fancy grocery business, with sample room, if applied within 6 days, at 24 South Clark-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—3 SECOND-HAND 12-HORSE POWER hoisting engines.
1 second-hand 30-horse power Ames' Portable.
1 second-hand 20-horse power locomotive boilers.
2 second-hand 15-horse power locomotive boilers.
3 second-hand Roots' blowers.
And large assortment pumps and wire rope. Have been used about 6 months, and in good condition.
FRASER, CHALMERS & CO., 148 Fulton-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD, BUSIness and medical mediums, 125 West Madison-st.

MRS. RUSSELL, NO. 490 SOUTH STATE-ST., FORtune-teller.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—IN AN OFFICE, A YOUNG MAN NOT over 20, quick and correct at figures and willing to make himself generally useful. Address, stating age, experience, reference, and salary expected, L 78, Tribune office.

WANTED—CLERK, WHO COULD LOAN EMployer $100 to $200; easy work, good salary, all winter. Call to-day, at Room 19, 145 South Clark-st.

Trades.

WANTED—FOREMAN IN OUR DOOR, SASH, and blind factory; must be competent to take entire charge, a thorough mechanic, and able to make estimates on jobs. None other need apply. German preferred. I. STURTEVANT & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED—FOUR OR FIVE GOOD PACKING-house coopers, at Union Stock-Yards, also at our house corner Lumber and Twenty-second-sts. CHICAGO PACKING PROVISION CO.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MEAT AND PASTRY cook for country hotel. One capable of doing large amount of work, and taking full charge of cooking department. Call at Room 31 Merchants' Building, corner LaSalle and Washington-sts.

WANTED—FOUR GOOD CARPENTERS. BRING tools for rough work. 280 Michigan-st., 8 a. m.

WANTED—PLASTERERS IMMEDIATELY. APply at No. 168 Park-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—100 MEN TO WORK IN KING'S COAL mines at Braidwood, Ill. Good miners can make from $4 to $6 per day. Green hands make $2.50 to $4 per day. Inquire at 418 South Canal-st., or go direct to the mines. No union men need apply. SETH TURNER, Superintendent. J. Q. H. KING, Proprietor.

WANTED—3 GOOD MEN CAN FIND STEADY employment; no capital, but references required. KELLY & HOWISON, 266 South Clark-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—25 MORE GOOD CHOPPERS; PAY $1.25 per cord; steady work all winter. Apply to C. V. SNELL, 229 Randolph-st., Lind Block.

WANTED—100 GOOD WOODCHOPPERS FOR Michigan. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, 1 South Clark-st., Room 1.

WANTED—50 GOOD WOODCHOPPERS; STEADY work all winter, and good pay. Call at 274 South Water-st. E. F. SHAW.

WANTED—200 WOODCHOPPERS IMMEDIATELY; good and prompt pay; work all winter. Apply to ANGEL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A GOOD, HONEST BOY TO BUILD fires and do chores for his room and board for the winter. Apply at Exchange Building, Washington and Clark-sts., Room 67.

WANTED—BOY, ONE WHO WRITES NICELY, and can give good references. Apply to-day, at 138 East Kinzie-st., between 8 and 9 o'clock, to DAVID C. COOK, second floor.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY STATE TO SELL the celebrated Chang Chang. One man sold 70 in one day; another man, who never had sold goods before, cleared $43 last week. If you are out of employment, don't fail to take an Agency that will pay any person who is willing to work from $20 to $50 per week. 99 East Madison-st., Room 5.

WANTED—MEN WITH $3 TO $5 TO SELL NON-explosive for kerosene; $4 a day easily made. A. BAY, 164 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—A FEW YOUNG MEN FOR THE CITY; business light; pays $5 per day; no capital required until the business is proved to be so. Call and see at 18 North Canal-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, ONE WHO IS COMpetent to do the general housework for a small private family. 928 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON for a small family; must be thoroughly competent, and willing to earn good wages. Call with reference, at 929 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron; also a good second girl, and to assist in care of children. Apply at 23 Sixteenth-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS HANDS FOR LADIES' suits at shop, 93 South Peoria-st., in basement.

Nurses.

WANTED—A NURSE TO GO (AND STAY) WITH a baby to New York. German preferred. Call at 1212 Prairie-av.

WANTED—NURSE—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, competent to take charge of two children, one 8 months, the other 3 years old, and do their sewing, etc. Apply this morning, at No. 1189 Indiana-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A FEW EXPERIENCED LADY CANvassers of good address to show a novelty to first-class families. It commends itself to persons of taste by its neatness and economy. 90 South Peoria-st., in basement.

WANTED—LADIES TO CANVASS FOR A NEW, attractive magazine; liberal commissions given. Call at Room 89 Republic Life Insurance Building, LaSalle-st.

WANTED—LADIES TO SELL 10 FAST-SELLING rubber articles for ladies and children. Profits, $3 to $8.50 a day. MRS. PALMER, Room 18, 164 East Randolph-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

18 ELDRIDGE-COURT—FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent with board, en suite or single.

155 AND 157 EAST WASHINGTON-ST., NEAR Board of Trade—Elegantly furnished rooms cheap, at reduced prices.

166 TWENTIETH-ST. NEAR STATE—ENGLISH boarding-house.

384 WABASH-AV.—LARGE ALCOVE FRONT room, elegantly-furnished, with hot and cold water, suitable for man and wife, or 3 gentlemen, with board. Table strictly first-class. Table-boarders accommodated at reasonable rates.

506 WABASH-AV.—HOUSE IN PERFECT order; convenient to business; very desirable rooms, single or en suite, furnished or unfurnished, with board.

548 WABASH-AV.—TWO LARGE AND ONE small room to rent, at prices to suit the times; day-boarders accommodated.

594 WABASH-AV.—NEW BOARDING-HOUSE. Good board $4 to $5 per week, with use of piano. Day board, $3.50.

1155½ INDIANA-AV.—A FURNISHED FRONT room with good board, to two persons; reasonable price; no boarding-house.

PRAIRIE-AV.—A SINGLE PARTY SEEKING quiet, fine warm rooms, choice locality and good living, address Z 63, Tribune office.

PEOPLE WISHING BOARD FOR THE WINTER can be accommodated with furnished or unfurnished rooms and board by calling at 153 East Monroe-st., Room 2 (free of charge).

West Side.

78 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—FURNISHED ROOM to rent with board.

85 SOUTH MORGAN-ST., NEAR MADISON—FURnished room (also, one large unfurnished front room, except carpet), with board. House has all modern improvements.

96 ASHLAND-AV., CORNER OF MONROE-ST.—Nicely furnished room to rent with board; day boarders accommodated. Call at 96.

155½ WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—ROOMS WITH board, $5 to $9 per week; with fire, for two, $13; day-board $4.

328 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., CORNER OF May—Nicely furnished room, with first-class board for two gentlemen.

380 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., EAST OF ELIZAbeth—Pleasant front room, furnished, with first-class board. Terms moderate.

Hotels.

ATLANTIC HOTEL, VAN BUREN AND SHERman-sts., opposite Rock Island Depot—Elegant rooms; good board at reasonable rates; transient, $2.50 per day; first-class in every particular.

ADAMS HOUSE, CORNER OF CLARK AND HARrison-sts.—Will take a few regular boarders for the winter at panic prices. GRAVES & STRONG, Props.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL, CORNER CLARK & LAKE-sts., can accommodate families and single gentlemen with single and suites of rooms, and first-class board, at very reasonable rates; day board, $5; transient, $2 per day. S. H. GILL, Manager.

SANDS HOUSE, 116 AND 118 FIFTH-AV.—ELEgant rooms, with board, at prices to suit the times. Transient, $2 per day; day board, $5 per week.

WHEELER HOUSE, CORNER OF JACKSON AND Dearborn-sts.; board $5 per week; transient $1 per day; meals 50 cents; lodgings 50 cents.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—GOOD ROOM, WITH BOARD, FOR single gentleman, on Wabash or Michigan-av., north of Twenty-second-st. S 88, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE IN A pleasant locality on line of street-car or 'bus. Address, stating terms and location, X X, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A LADY ON THE WEST SIDE; pleasant room and good board in a family of refinement where there are few or no other boarders. Address N 64, Tribune office.

SEWING MACHINES.

A SPLENDID WHEELER & WILSON IMPROVED family sewing-machine, half-cabinet case. Cost $95; will be sold for $35. Private residence 643 Michigan-av.

SINGER—BUY YOUR SEWING-MACHINES FROM the regular Singer offices, 215 South Halsted-st. Machines sold on monthly payments. Open evenings.

SINGER SEWING-MACHINES—OFFICES OF NICHOLS & PEARSON, 144 South Halsted-st., and 174 South Clark-st., up-stairs. Ladies by making a small cash payment can buy a machine, take our sewing home, and be paid in cash for all sewing done above the monthly payments. Hundreds are doing it. Come and examine for yourselves. All machines repaired and made as good as new.

SEVERAL IMPROVED FAMILY AND ONE MEdium Singer machine; also two Grover & Baker improved, for sale cheap, at 125 Clark-st., Room 2.

WILLCOX & GIBBS, THE BEST FAMILY SEWING machine. Thread, needles, oil and repairing. Willcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., corner Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

MUSICAL.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—A NEW 7-OCtave rosewood piano, New York make. Call in store, 63 South Clark-st.

PIANOS FOR SALE AT GREAT REDUCTION IN price. Must be sold to close consignment. W. T. REID & CO., 126 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—AND FOR SALE—PIANOS AND ORgans. We make renting a specialty. WM. H. PROSSER & CO., 274 State-st., near Van Buren.

300 PIANOS AND ORGANS FOR SALE—AT A great reduction for cash; also for rent or sale on installments. STORY & CAMP, 211 State-st., near Adams.

$500 PIANO-FORTE FOR $150. RESIDENCE 643 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS TICKETS TO ST. LOUIS, $9 each; two to Omaha and return at large discount. Tickets bought and sold. 145 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—TWO SETS OF MINK FURS, AND three cluster diamond rings, cheap. TUNNICLIFF, loan broker, 125 Clark-st., Room 2.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

WANTED—200,000 BRICK FOR CASH. O. R. BROUSE, 94 Washington-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR THE WINTER BY A young man, a carpenter, willing to work at anything; wages, $10 a month and board. Address U 19, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS clerk or traveling salesman; would be willing to loan his employer $400; the best of reference given. Please address E S, No. 290 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EDUCATED young man in a law office, where he can realize sufficient money to meet expenses. N 56, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF steady habits and not afraid of work, as assistant bookkeeper, bill, or entry clerk; can give references. Address N 86, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS TINner and job worker; have been foreman in a shop four years. Apply at 158 Seventeenth-st. W H.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, speaking German perfectly, for over 15 years chief clerk of a leading New York custom house and forwarding business, in same or other mercantile branch; first-class Chicago and New York references. Address Z 38, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, smart German woman, in an American family. Inquire or direct to RUDOLPH SANDERS, 179 Chicago-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework or second work in a small private family; references given if required. Please call or address, for three days, 460 Twenty-sixth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do general housework or second work in a private family. Please call or address southeast corner of Twenty-ninth and Garabaldi-sts., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS, one as nurse girl, and the other as sewing girl, one who is familiar with all kinds of family sewing; or one to cook and the other for second work. Call, for two days, at 152 Wesson-st., West Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GERman girl as cook in a private family. Good reference. Call at 535 Wentworth-av., in rear, up stairs, near Thirty-first-st., west of State, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A TRUSTWORTHY and respectable German girl as second girl or to do general housework in a private family. Please call, or address A J, 1428 State-st., up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—A GIRL ABLE TO DO ALL kinds of work wishes a private place in a small family. Good references. Inquire at 37 West Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN girl as cook in a private family. Call, or address [illegible] West Lake-st. Reference, if required.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GERMAN girls, one as kitchen-girl, the other to do up-stairs work. Apply at 225 North-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN WOMan; she is a first-class cook, and understands washing, ironing, and general housework. Apply at 122 Milwaukee-av., up-stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, one for general housework, the other for chamber or second work. Please call at 111 Carroll st., between Union and Desplaines, or 223 Twenty-first-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS cook, in a private family; also, second girl. Best city reference. Please address for two days Y 30, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO DINING-ROOM OR chamberwork, thoroughly competent; would do housework for small family, by an American. Call or address MARY MORGAN, 77 North Green-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SEAMSTRESS IN A private family; understand all kinds of sewing; am a first-class operator. Please address M C M, 29 South Desplaines-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND experienced girl as laundress or chambermaid. Please address Q 71, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as seamstress in a private family; no objection to help take care of children also. Call at or address 191 West Jackson-st.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German help can be supplied at MRS. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY 1 SICK-NURSE, 2 cooks, 4 girls for general housework, and 12 second girls, at the Old Scandinavian Employment Rooms, 50 Superior-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND OTHERS WISHING to trade stocks of goods for land, stock and bonds, address X Y Z, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—50 LOTS NEAR BRIGHTON FOR a good farm.
Good 3-story and basement store building, rented for $1,000 per year; 3 houses and lots in city; 10,000 feet of suburban property, and 1,000 acres of Western lands (selected), for good business or first-class residence property from $75,000 to $100,000, and will assume $25,000 to $35,000 incumbrance.
Good suburban lots (clear), for encumbered city property.
1,000-acre farm, one of the best in Illinois, for good city property.
LINGLE & DARLOW, 125 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FARMS FOR CITY PROPERTY—We have some of the finest farms in Illinois to exchange. If you want a good farm call on us. BROWN & HORTON, Real Estate Agents, 150 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE AND 50-ft lot on Evans-av., for cottage or lot on West Side. WETHERELL, PUTNAM & CO., Room 15, 94 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND LOT AT EVANSton, or lots at South Evanston, for a lumber-vessel. MOSHER & DECOUDERS, Evanston, Ill.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR IMPROVED UNINCUMbered property in city, town, or country, five well-located houses and lots on South Side, and 300 feet choice suburban property, unincumbered. Woodland Park and Cottage Grove-av., 125x120, choicest property. Norwood Park blocks or lots. S. E. WELLS, 188 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—A WELL-IMPROVED FARM near city and railroad; lots in old Town of Hyde Park; house and lot in city; well-secured notes on real estate, and cash, for furniture, new or second-hand household goods of any kind, or stock of merchandise. See OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, 63 South Canal-st.

TO EXCHANGE—CARPENTER WORK FOR GROceries, coal, or anything except real estate. Address O 47, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE IN the City of Lawrence, Kan., for city or suburban property, improved or unimproved. Address O 49, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—TEN ROOM HOUSE AND TWO large lots in a flourishing city of Illinois, for stock of groceries, coal-yard, or suburban lots. Address L 98, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A FIRST-RATE DRIVING horse, fast and gentle. Will take dry-goods, clothing, etc. Address F 88, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—FOR UNINCUMBERed real estate and cash or secured notes, a stock of dry goods and notions. Address R. F. HENRY, 789 West Madison-st.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDER'S private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and other valuable securities, and loans negotiated, by C. TUNNICLIFF, 125 South Clark-st., Room 2.

WANTED—TO BORROW $400 OR $450 FOR TWO years on indorsed note at 10 per cent interest. Address K, Post-Office Box 14.

WANTED—$40,000 FOR FIVE YEARS; GOOD rates; first-class name; inside real estate. By PARSONS COOKE, Room 43 Portland Block.

WANTED—$1,500 FOR THREE OR FIVE YEARS on well located inside unincumbered real estate worth $4,000. Will pay 10 per cent and 5 per cent commission. Abstract to date. Address Z 71, Tribune office.

WANTED—NORTHERN PACIFIC BONDS IN EXchange for real estate. J. S. HAIR & CO., 174 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—FOR 3 YEARS $1,600 ON PROPERTY worth three times the amount, or sell for $4,500; $1,600 cash pays $75 per month; South Side. Address E 86, Tribune office.

$4,000 TO LOAN FOR SIX MONTHS. GUSTIN & WALLACE, Room 3 Tribune Building.

$40,000 FOR ONE YEAR, $20,000 THREE OR five years, on inside property worth four times each amount. To principals only who can afford to pay liberally. Call early to-day at Room 30 Reaper Block.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

A $125 PARLOR SET FOR $60; $150 MIRROR, $25; $500 piano-forte for $150; $70 sewing-machine, $25; brocatelle lambrequins, $12. Also splendid silver waiter, coffee-urn, ice-pitcher, etc., cheap. 643 Michigan-av.

FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS ON INSTALLMENTS at lowest cash prices; prices reduced to suit the times; chamber sets, parlor suits, wardrobes, bedding, etc.; it is for your interest to examine our stock and prices. EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO., 363 West Madison-st.

FURNITURE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS OF EVery description at auction on Wednesday and Saturday, and at private sale at manufacturers' prices. WILLIS, LONG & CO., 195 and 197 Randolph-st.

IF YOU HAVE FURNITURE, NEW OR SECONDhand—cooking or heating-stoves, pianos, sewing-machines, or any kind of goods or merchandise to dispose of we will buy the same at value, or make liberal advances. OSGOOD & WILLIAMS, 63 South Canal-st.

L. C. COHEN & CO., AUCTIONEERS, 64 SOUTH Canal-st., pay the highest price for furniture and household goods.

THE EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD—NEW AND elegant designs; surpasses all; an elegant piece of furniture, convertible instantly into a perfect bed. Occupies only one-fourth the space of a common bedstead. Adapted to parlor, library, dining-room, office, and store. Price, $25 to $125. Sold on installments. Send for illustrated catalogue. EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD CO., 363 West Madison-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $500, IN A WELL established cash business that will pay enough for the support of two families, and can be rapidly increased. Address L 86, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH CAPITAL OF $2,000, to cut pork and make money; packing-house already established. Address 9 and 11 North Halsted-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $150, TO TAKE AN interest in a new eating house, conducted on the New York plan and strictly temperance. Enquire 282 State-st., address N 85, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH ABOUT $3,000, TO take one-third interest in one of the best paying enterprises in the country. To the right man a good salary with pay for attending to his share of the profits. Room 12 Methodist Church Block.

PARTNER WANTED—A BUSINESS MAN, WITH $5,000 cash, to join me in purchasing a manufacturing interest in an established business in Chicago, that will net $15,000 per annum cash. Principals only address E 51, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—WE DESIRE TO MAKE ARrangements with one reliable and responsible man to take the general agency for [illegible] News Boxes in each of the following cities: Quincy, Ill., Burlington, Iowa, St. Paul, Minn., and Milwaukee, Wis. Address H. W. BEECHER, General Agent, care Western News Company.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE CORNER clock and bracket, on installments in the city; pay cash at time of sale; references required. Call between 9 and 12 or after [illegible] East Kinzie-st.

FINANCIAL.

The Comptroller of the Currency on Free Banking.

Mills at Troy, Employing 5,000 Men, Resume Work.

A $514,000 Irregularity in the Pittsburgh Water Commission.

The Union Trust Company, of New York, Probably Resumes Monday Next.

Silver Resumption Reduced to Fractions of a Dollar.

THE CURRENCY.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY—HIS VIEWS ON THE QUESTION OF FREE BANKING.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24.—The Comptroller of the Currency, in his forthcoming report, gives the history of the working of the free-banking system in the country previous to the establishment of the National Banks, and goes on to say that the amount of National Bank currency now authorized to be issued is $354,000,000, and the amount of legal-tender notes $356,000,000, so that the proportion of legal-tender in which National Bank notes are now redeemable is nearly identical, though slightly in excess. If the National Banking law was amended so as to require the redemption of National Bank notes in legal-tender notes at ¼ of 1 per cent discount, as in the New York State law, instead of at par as provided by the National Currency act, and the National Banks of the whole country would agree to such a provision of the law, the prompt redemption of National Bank notes would be insured; but the redemption of this vast amount of circulating notes, if redeemed but once a year, would result in

GREAT LOSS TO THE PEOPLE

of the United States. A system of redemption of this kind would also at once increase the rate of exchange from the rate of 1-10 of 1 per cent now existing at most periods of the year between the different cities of the Union, to from ¼ cent to 1 per cent, thus restoring to a considerable degree the condition of exchange at the time of the inauguration of the National Banking system, and insuring a loss to the people annually of millions of dollars. Such a system would, however, undoubtedly result in the return of notes of National Banks at certain seasons of the year when they are not needed to the vaults of the country banks, to be paid out when the demand for currency increased. Such a system would also give, what is exceedingly desirable at present,

ELASTICITY TO CURRENCY.

In order to insure the prompt redemption of National Bank notes the amount issued must be so much increased that the notes will be, say, at ¼ of 1 per cent discount, and this would probably not be accomplished until an addition was made to the present circulation of $100,000,000. The same result would follow from a reduction of the volume of legal-tender notes simultaneously with the increase of issues of bank notes; but Congress has so frequently refused to diminish the amount of legal-tender notes that the Comptroller is of the opinion that any general system of free banking, accompanied with redemption,

MUST BE POSTPONED

until the resumption of specie payments. The Comptroller, in order to avoid any misapprehension of his views on this subject, desires to state that he is not an advocate of any permanent system of currency usually known as irredeemable currency. He believes, however, that the people of this country ought not, and will not, submit to the high rates of exchange prevailing previous to the war, and that an amendment to the National Currency act which shall result in restoring the high rates of exchange will also result in the downfall of a system of banking which, it is believed, will yet become the most satisfactory of any system ever established.

During the past year as far as observation has extended National Bank notes have been

BARELY AT ANY PERCEPTIBLE DISCOUNT

for legal-tender notes, and during the late panic no distinction was made by the people between legal-tender notes of the United States and National Bank notes. Both were hoarded alike as the thing most desirable of all others to hold, and it is probable that when specie payment shall be resumed that the faith of the people will be so established in the safety of the currency of the banks that no such general system of redemption will be required as was required of the unsafe currency issued by the different States previous to the War. If the circulation should become redundant, as is sometimes the case with silver coinage, it will only be necessary to present the surplus to the agencies in the City of New York, where more than two-thirds of the circulation is now redeemable, in order to

RESTORE THE EQUILIBRIUM,

for it is to be hoped that previous to the return to specie payment some system will be adopted which will give abundant elasticity to the currency without incurring the expense and burden of general redemption, and without loss resulting from the high rates of exchange which have always prevailed under such a system.

THE MANUFACTURERS.

TROY MILLS RESUME OPERATIONS.

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 24.—The mills in this vicinity, employing over 5,000 persons, resumed work to-day.

AT NEWBURG AND POUGHKEEPSIE.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—The mills at Newburg and Poughkeepsie have resumed, giving employment to 650 men.

PITTSBURGH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INFORMAL ISSUE OF BONDS.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 24.—The facts in regard to the rumored defalcation reported in THE TRIBUNE yesterday were fully disclosed to-day. It cannot properly be said that there has been a defalcation, but the evidence goes to show great negligence on the part of some person. The criminal libel law is so strict here that the truth cannot be brought in evidence; therefore, names cannot be used; however, it appears that $550,000 of water extension and Thirty-third street improvement bonds are among the things that were.

WHEN THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY FAILED,

and its Cashier, Robert J. Greer, disappeared, ugly rumors were afloat which could be traced to no definite source. As the affairs of the Company were being looked over and its books examined, the same rumors were freely circulated. Within the past few days,

THE CITY TREASURY

has been unpleasantly talked about. Interviews with the Comptroller and City Treasurer showed that no possible suspicion could be laid to their door. Their books were the property of the public, and open at all times to any person who had any doubts of the honesty of the officials. It was ascertained, however, that

THE WATER-COMMISSIONERS

were not careful enough in their handling of the public funds. The gentlemen who are connected with it are men of probity and honor, but the care with which they guard their own affairs they do not exhibit on behalf of trusts devolved upon them by the public. Their Secretary is a young man, no doubt honest, and he is secured to the Commission in the amount, I believe, of $25,000. This young man was entrusted with nearly $1,000,000 worth of negotiable bonds at a time. It is stated that he rashly went to the rescue of the wavering National Trust Company with these bonds, and the Thirty-third street improvement fund, $563,000 worth of these securities had been sent there, so it is stated, to be negotiated, from which transaction the city realized only $13,000. It is also stated that these bonds, or a portion of them, to the amount of $230,000, were sent to Philadelphia as collateral for notes. This astounding piece of recklessness, of course, has caused a decided sensation in the city to-day.

THE COUNCILS HELD A MEETING,

and in joint session argued the question. Statements and counter-statements were made, and a member of the Council, who is also a Director in the National Trust Company, said that the city should lose nothing; that the stockholders are worth upwards of $6,000,000, and that they would see the city righted. They finally appointed a committee to investigate thoroughly the entire business, with orders to report at the next meeting of the Council.

THE UNION COMPANY NOT RESPONSIBLE.

In justice to the officers of the National Trust Company, as well as its Board of Directors, it is well enough to say that they disclaim any knowledge of the transaction, except so far as the $230,000 is concerned. Further than that, they think they can show a clear record. There is no doubt but a thorough investigation will be had, when it will be shown that there is something thoroughly rotten in the State.

[To the Associated Press.]

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 24.—A meeting of the Finance Committee of the City Council was called this afternoon, to investigate the rumored irregularities in the finances of the city. A subcommittee developed the fact that there has been an informal issue of water bonds, the Secretary of the Commission having effected certain negotiations with the National Trust Company, of this city, which suspended a few days ago, without the knowledge of the Commission. A letter from the City Attorney, addressed to the Chairman of the Finance Committee states that the facts thus far ascertained are as follows, viz.: Money proceeds of bonds sold, on deposit at the National Trust Company, $223,000; bonds left with the bank for negotiation of water-works bonds, $254,000; bonds left with the bank for registration (Thirty-third-street improvement), $50,000, less a credit of $13,000. The water-loan and street bonds have been, to the best of my information, hypothecated by the bank, in Philadelphia, as collateral security for the payment of obligations of the bank. The $223,000—proceeds of bonds sold—should have been deposited in the City Treasury, but it seems it was placed in the National Bank Company in the Secretary's own name. There is now $514,000 in bonds and money in this condition, but is believed to be secured to the city, as the stockholders of this bank are individually liable.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RICHARDSON'S RESUMPTION PROSPECT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 24.—The Treasury Department's project for the resumption of specie payments on a small scale was modified to-day so that, instead of disbursing silver coin in lieu of currency in sums less than $5, silver coin will hereafter be paid out in the fractional parts of $1. It was semi-officially stated one month ago, when the five-dollar silver-payment resumption scheme was inaugurated, that there was about $500,000 in silver coin in the Government Treasury, and that, by the time that amount was exhausted, the regular supply of silver pieces probably sufficient to meet the requirements at the above rate of disbursement, would be coming in from the mints, which, it was also said, would be immediately put to their utmost capacity in the production of silver coin. Not more than $150,000 in silver have been paid out up to this time; and yet a reduction of 80 per cent is now made in the amount of specie allowed on each requisition upon the Treasury. Admitting that the major part of the silver thus far paid out has not gone into circulation, but has been put into the pockets or stockings of outsiders, there has perhaps been one good result from this diminutive resumption scheme, namely, the Treasury vaults are depleted to this extent of silver, which the Government was hoarding there.

SILVER COIN DISBURSEMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The Secretary of the Treasury announces that hereafter silver coin will be paid only for the fractional parts of a dollar, instead of in sums not exceeding $5.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—The Committee on organization of the stockholders of the Union Trust Company elected to-day Edward King, President, and decided positively to resume business on Monday next. Mr. King is a member of the firm of Robb, King & Co., from which he will retire to assume his new duties. He was at one time President of the Board of Brokers.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—The meeting of the Union Trust Company to-day reached no final decision on the resumption of business, but a Director states that the Company expects to resume on Monday next.

PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE MONEY MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 24.—The money market to-day was very easy, owing to a better supply of currency and the light demands of borrowers. Rates for call loans averaged 6 to 8 per cent for prime commercial paper maturing within three months. The gold market, under the influence of favorable prospects of peace, was, on the whole, quiet.

The Philadelphia Clearing-House Committee announce their intention of resuming the publication of the average condition of our banks, commencing to-day and continuing thereafter.

THE GIRARD BANK DEFALCATION.

A further deficiency of $5,600 has been found in the accounts of the defaulting discount clerk of the Girard National Bank.

A MEETING OF WORKINGMEN

was held to-night in the Camden Court-House for the purpose of adopting measures towards perfecting a workingmen's organization.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 24.—The financial embarrassment and suspension of L. M. Hunter, a heavy cattle man, is reported to-day. He is endeavoring to effect a settlement with his Texas creditors.

IN GENERAL.

AT FOND DU LAC.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Nov. 24.—There is a decided improvement in all branches of business in this city.

ABROAD.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—It is the general impression that the Bank of England will lower its discount rate on or before Thursday next.

FREE COAL.

That is, for the City of Philadelphia—A Modest Gentleman, Who Withholds His Name, Makes Tender of a Coal-Mine to Mayor Stokely.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 24.—Mayor Stokely received the following letter this morning, dated Blairsville, Pa., Nov. 22, 1873:

To the Mayor and Council of the City of Philadelphia:

As the season is at hand when the wants of the poor are most urgent, and fuel is perhaps most prominent in the list of wants, I have concluded to present to your city enough good bituminous coal, in the mine, to supply all your destitute, and all the engines owned by the city, for the residue of this and all of the next century, only charging for surveying, carrying, and other necessary expenses, say 3 cents per 100 bushels, and this may be paid in ten annual payments, without interest. The location of the mine is in Westmoreland County, 66 miles east of Pittsburgh, and on the Pennsylvania Railroad. If accepted, I will promptly furnish my name, with good references both here and in Philadelphia. Respectfully Addressed, J. P.

P. S.—I bought most of this land seventeen years ago, without reference to or knowledge of the coal. I can therefore afford, etc.

OBITUARY.

Samuel A. Hitchcock, Brimfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 24.—Samuel A. Hitchcock, of Brimfield, the generous benefactor of several colleges in the West, died last evening, at the age of 80. He leaves an estate estimated to be worth $3,000,000.

S. F. Eisenhour, of Goshen, Ind.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GOSHEN, Ind., Nov. 24.—Samuel F. Eisenhour, an old and very much respected citizen, a member of the Masonic fraternity and Councilman in the First Ward, died in this city to-day of lung-disease.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 24.—The steamships Cambria, Alexandria, and King Wilhelm, from New York, and Caucasian, from Quebec, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—Arrived—Steamship Nevada, from Liverpool, and C. F. French, from Antwerp.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 24.—Steamer Adriatic, from New York, has arrived.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 24.—Steamer Koenig Wilhelm, from New York, has arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 24.—Steamship City of Brussels from New York has arrived.

THE IOWA INSURANCE SUITS.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Nov. 24.—In the District Court to-day, Judge Wilson presiding, the case of the insurance companies came up for argument on a motion of defendants for a change of venue to the United States Circuit Court at Des Moines. Decision reserved.

HOMESTEADERS IN IOWA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 24.—Adjutant-General Baker received large contributions to-day for the relief of the homesteaders in Northwestern Iowa.

FOREIGN.

The French Assembly Sustain the Government in Its Delay of Elections.

How the German Government Deals with Contumacious Archbishops.

Bavaria Annuls the Concordat with the Pope.

Italy Adopts the Principle of Arbitration.

Serious Railroad Accident in England.

FRANCE.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 24.—The Assembly this afternoon rejected Leon Say's interpellation in regard to the illegal delay of the elections by a vote of 364 to 314.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Nov. 24.—The explanations given by the French Government in regard to the pastoral of the Bishop of Nancy, ordering prayers for the recovery of Metz and Strasbourg, are regarded as unsatisfactory.

The bailiffs entered the residence of Archbishop Ledochowski, last week, in accordance with a decree of court, and seized the furniture. The Archbishop maintained his attitude of resistance, although surprised at the severity of the measure.

The Augsburg *Gazette* says the King of Bavaria has signed a decree repealing the concordat with the Pope.

BERLIN, Nov. 24.—Two additional iron-clads are to be sent to the German fleet in Spanish waters.

ITALY.

ROME, Nov. 24.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day Signor Mancini made an eloquent speech in support of the principle of abritration, and praised the conduct of the United States and Great Britain in the settlement of the Alabama claims.

After the speech of Signor Mancini, a resolution recommending the introduction of an arbitration clause in all future treaties with foreign powers was unanimously adopted.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—A serious railway accident is reported near Birmingham, and many persons are said to have been injured, but no details have been received.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—Lord Kensington, Liberal, has been re-elected to Parliament.

The bark Clyde is reported lost off Valentia, and nine of her crew drowned.

BELGIUM.

ANTWERP, Nov. 24.—The American ship Westmoreland, which arrived here Oct. 29, from Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire to-day.

CHINA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 24.—The steamer Zeipka brought to Hong Kong news of the seizure of the Maria Louise and Gazelle by a Spanish man-of-war off Soo Loo. The vessels were brought to Manilla. The crew of the Gazelle were liberated. The Captain and super-cargo of the Maria Louise escaped. The Spaniards declare that they will treat them as spies if caught outside their respective consulates. The super-cargo claims protection of the British Consul. The Captain claims that the ships were 16 miles off Soo Loo; that a blockade could extend only 9 miles; and that the Spanards had not declared any blockade.

POLITICAL.

The Newly-Appointed United States Senator from Kansas—What the Newspapers Say About Him.

LAWRENCE, Kan., Nov. 24.—Gov. Osborn has appointed Robert Crozier, of Leavenworth, United States Senator to fill the Caldwell vacancy. Crozier is an attorney, and a confidential friend of Caldwell, and the announcement of his appointment is received with great surprise, and is regarded as an attempt to revive the Caldwell influence in politics in this State. It will meet with the disapprobation of good men of all parties.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Nov. 24.—The *Times* of this city, referring editorially to the appointment of Judge Crozier to the United States Senate, in Caldwell's vacancy, says: "He was an active supporter of Alex Caldwell during the notorious Senatorial canvass of 1871, and was subsequently Caldwell's attorney before the Senate Committee of Elections and Privileges. He is a lawyer, but has practiced little of late years, having given most of his time to the discharge of his duties as Cashier of the First National Bank of this city. Mr. Crozier's name headed the list of a number of citizens inviting Mr. Caldwell, a few weeks since, to become a candidate for the Legislature from the Fourth Ward. From this it will be seen that he has been a consistent supporter of Caldwell. He never had a well-defined position in any political party, and has never been recognized in this city or this State as a leading Republican. In all candor, we say deliberately that we regard his selection for the position of United States Senator as unfortunate for the Republican party of Kansas. He couldn't be in sympathy with the people of this country, who are struggling to elude the grasp of corporate monopolies, for in more ways than one he is a monopoly man, both in association and training. We regard him as not one in accord with the reforms which the Republican party is under a pledge to accomplish.

The *Commercial* says: "The appointment of Crozier is a Caldwell victory, and the nomination is the defeat of Osborn's Senatorial aspirations. The people generally disapprove of the appointment."

People's State Convention in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 24.—The delegates to the People's Convention assembled this morning at the St. Charles Hotel, and from thence proceeded to McEnery's office, where the Committee of Seventy with the delegates adjourned to Greenewold Hall, in Barronne street, which had been chosen for the session. The hall was tastefully decorated with numerous inscriptions and a profusion of flags, and the busts of Washington, Clay, Webster, and Chief-Justice Martin being prominent.

At a quarter past 12 B. H. Marre, Chairman of the Committee of Seventy called the Convention to order, and named Dr. Chappin, as temporary Chairman, and Thomas L. Maxwell temporary Secretary. These nominations were adopted unanimously.

Dr. Chappin, in taking the Chair, said he did so because he believed every man in Louisiana should contribute his mite in this struggle for liberty.

Committees on credentials and organization were appointed, when a recess of half an hour was taken.

After the recess, the Committee on Organization nominated Judge W. B. Egan, of Caddo, for President, and Thomas L. Maxwell, of New Orleans, for Secretary. On motion, the nominations were accepted.

Judge Egan, upon assuming the chair, addressed the Convention, reviewing the situation, etc. Other addresses followed, and, after the appointment of the usual committees, the Convention adjourned until 10 a. m. to-morrow.

SPORTING.

Trotting at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 24.—St. James won the concluding heat and race with Sam Purdy, for $2,000, at the Agricultural Park to-day. Time in last heat, trotting to wagon, 2:29.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25—1 a. m.—The Atlantic storm centre has advanced to Nova Scotia, with cloudy weather, northwesterly winds, and occasional snow in New England; northwesterly winds, cold, cloudy weather, rain and snow on the Lower Lakes; Northwesterly winds and clearing weather in the Middle States. Northwesterly winds and cloudy weather in the Southern States, with occasional rain in the South Atlantic coast. Northwesterly winds, cloudy weather, and occasional rain in the Northwest and Upper lake Region.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Northwest and Upper Lakes, and thence to Missouri and Kentucky, northwesterly winds, falling temperature, cloudy weather, and rain, clearing in the forenoon. For Tennessee and the Southern States, northwesterly winds, lower temperature, and partly cloudy weather. For the Lower Lakes, southwesterly winds, cloudy weather, and snow or rain. For the Middle States, northwesterly and southwesterly winds, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rain in the western portion. For New England, northwesterly winds, colder and temporarily clearing weather.

All reports are missing from the Southwest, the Western Gulf, and the extreme Northwest.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25—1 a. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Breck'ridge	29.97	21	N. W., fresh.	..	Cloudy.
Cairo	29.85	40	S. E., fresh.	..	Clear.
Cincinnati	29.67	40	S., fresh.	..	Cloudy.
Cheyenne	30.11	39	W., fresh.	..	Clear.
Cleveland	29.50	36	Calm	.01	Hail.
Denver	30.20	46	W., fresh.	..	Clear.
Duluth	29.48	32	N. W., fresh.	..	Cloudy.
Ft. Garry	29.99	15	N., fresh.	..	Cloudy.
Leav'nw'rth	29.90	45	N. W., fresh.	..	Clear
Keokuk	29.33	36	N. W., fresh.	..	Light rain.
Omaha	29.91	38	N. W., high.	..	Clear.
Milwaukee	29.42	34	W., gentle.	..	Light rain.
St. Paul	29.67	28	N. W., fresh.	.	Threaten'g.
Toledo	29.57	34	S., fresh.	.17	Threaten'g.
Chicago	29.41	38	S. W., fresh.	..	Cloudy.
Detroit	29.48	32	W., gentle.	.04	Hog-snow.
LaCrosse	29.59	31	N., gentle.	..	Cloudy.
Pembina	30.07	15	N., fresh.	..	Cloudy.

MISCELLANEOUS REPORTS.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Nov. 24.—A very heavy snow-storm prevailed here on Saturday night, Sunday, and to-day, and now the snow is fully five inches deep. The street-railways are blocked and railway trains delayed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FOND DU LAC, Wis., Nov. 24.—It has been snowing all day, and the storm is still in progress.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BELOIT, Wis., Nov. 24.—It snowed hard here yesterday and to-day. The ground is covered to the depth of several inches. There is some prospect of a thaw.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 24.—About 3 inches of snow fell here to-day.

CRIME.

The Oughton Murder Trial in Ottawa, Ill.—Mr. O'Brien Defends Himself Against the Charge of Tampering with Witnesses.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Nov. 24.—The celebrated trial in the Circuit Court of the People vs. George Oughton, indicted for the murder of Peter Murphy, began this morning. The court-room was crowded to suffocation, and the excitement was intense.

Much of the time was taken up in examining witness on the charges made against W. W. O'Brien, of Peoria, by E. F. Buell, Esq., of subornation of perjury in tampering with witnesses. This charge has already caused a personal row and an engagement of fisticuffs between the eminent attorneys above named at the Clifton Hotel one day last week, and ever since each of these legal pent-up minds has been ready to burst forth in violent eruptions of wrath on the slightest provocation. Mr. O'Brien went fully into these charges; and, objection being made by the opposite attorneys, the Court decided that, since such charges have been made, it would be not only cruel, but inhuman, to deny him the right of self-defense. The testimony showed that he had seen witnesses, but had not told any of them what to say, only to speak the truth; and all denied being tampered with. The Court was crowded all day with the most eager audience that has ever gathered in that room.

A Revolting Case of Seduction in Pittsburgh.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 24.—A remarkable case, which shows the utter depravity of human nature, was developed here to-day. A family named Grady some time ago took a little girl named Sallie Murphy out of an Orphan Asylum. The child was only about 14 years old. Scarcely had she been brought into the family when one of the sons, aged about 40 years, and married, succeeded in leading the child astray. When the evidence of his guilt became apparent, he tried to have an abortion performed on her, but the child would not consent to it. The managers of the Asylum, as guardians, have brought suit against James A. Grady, and he is held in $5,500 to answer on both charges. It now transpires that James, another son, lately attempted to ravish the girl, and he has been held in $2,000 bail on that charge.

Bloomington Criminal Items.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 24.—Continuance to the February term was granted to-day in the case of Shannon and Barrett for the murder of Marlott, at Long Point, Livingston County, brought to the McLean County Circuit by change of venue.

The testimony for the prosecution in the case of B. Gray, a prominent photographer, on trial for arson, closed to-day. Some strong testimony has been given, which, unless rebutted by the defense, gives rather a dark tinge to the case.

On Saturday, John Keys, Jr., of Towanda, sold to Lee McKeckley, of this city, a horse for $90, which, it appears, was stolen from Franklin Henderson, Supervisor of Towanda Township, for whom Keys worked. Keys got the money, and is gone no one knows where. He has always been considered a hard case; is said to have been a bounty-jumper.

A Stabbing Affray in Cairo, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Ill., Nov. 24.—A man named Berry, a caulker, got into a difficulty with a woman and her two sons in this city last night, and got some half-a-dozen stabs from a knife, none of which are fatal. All were arrested, and the sons were discharged this morning and the woman held to answer.

Arrested for Forgery.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 24.—Thomas Flood was arrested last evening for forging orders on merchants in this city.

Young Burglars in Peoria.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 24.—Fifteen boys under 14 years of age are now in calaboose charged with burglary.

A Kansas Farmer Robbed of $30,000.

PARSONS, Kan., Nov. 24.—Walt Grayson, a Creek Indian farmer and stock-dealer, living near here, was robbed on Friday night of over $30,000, mostly gold and silver, by a party of three white men. One of the men had been at Grayson's house and about his premises for two or three days, under a pretense of buying horses. His confederates arrived on Friday evening, well mounted, and heavily armed, and Grayson was immediately seized and his money demanded. He refused to deliver, whereupon he was hung to a tree till nearly insensible. He still refused, and the hanging was repeated six or seven times, and not until the robbers threatened to hang his wife did he reveal the place of its concealment. There were several half-breed Indians and negroes about the house, but most of them were confined in upper rooms, and all were intimidated to such a degree that they offered no resistance. The robbers were traced to a point a few miles south of the Canadian River, where they separated, one going south and the others north. A nominal reward of $1,500 has been offered for the apprehension of the robbers, which would doubtless be greatly increased if the men were captured and the money recovered. Grayson is an old man nearly 65. He is now lying very sick from the effects of his maltreatment.

Since the withdrawal of the United States Marshals from the Indian Territory, the number of murders is largely on the increase. The Agents of the various tribes say it is absolutely necessary for Congress to interfere and give the civilized Indians a Government that will protect life and property. The assassinations in the Territory averaged twenty per month during the past summer, and not one execution under the Indian law.

The Creek Council adjourned without doing anything, except to pass a law forbidding any Indian to rent to or permit any white person to occupy any building in the Creek Nation. They refused to allow white railroad-employes and others to build a house for school and church purposes at Muskogee.

Forgery Case in Columbus, O.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 24.—The sensation of the day is the arrest of William Begg, a well-known young lawyer, charged with forgery. Begg is Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, and has been regarded as an upright and sincere member of the Second Presbyterian Church. He, on several occasions, as an attorney-at-law, has collected notes and bills, and appropriated the money to his own use. On Saturday Begg forged his mother's name to a check on the Citizens' Savings Bank for $160, and drew the money. He was arrested, but no money found in his possession, and the bank officers, out of consideration for his mother, who is a widow in very moderate circumstances, will not prosecute the case. Begg was again arrested for appropriating $100 collected by him for a client. It now appears that he has purchased goods at various stores, giving checks for larger amounts than the goods came to on banks where he had no money, and receiving the balance in money. Begg is now in jail.

Babbage, the Defaulting Cashier, Heard From.

DUBUQUE, Iowa, Nov. 24.—A letter has been received here from Babbage, the defaulting Cashier of the Merchant's National Bank, postmarked at Portland, Me., on the 20th inst. He states that he writes the letter in the offing ready to sail, but where for he does not state. Many think he has gone to Europe, but it is more probable that he will go to South America, or at least to some country which has no extradition treaty with our Government. The Grand Jurors of the State District Court and also of the United States District Court are both in session here, and it is probable that Babbage will be indicted by both of them.

Burglarious Operations at Danville, Ill.

DANVILLE, Ill. Nov. 24.—For three nights in succession have dwellings and business houses in our city been entered by burglars, and articles of value amounting in the aggregate to several hundred dollars been carried off. The authorities thus far have failed to detect the evildoers. From their systematic way of effecting an entrance into houses, there can be no doubt that there is a well-organized band at work amongst us. Considerable excitement prevails.

Express Robbers Arrested.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 24.—M. E. Spirrey and James Spirrey, two brothers, from Patriot, Ind., were arrested at Wood's Theatre to-night, charged with robbing the Adams Express at Patriot, ten days ago, of $500. Three hundred and ninety dollars were found on James, and the envelope, which the Express Agent identified as the one containing the money taken. M. E. Spirrey was clerk for the agent at Patriot, and is charged with abstracting the money envelope when taking it with other packages to the train.

A Father's Death Caused by False Accusations of His Daughter.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Nov. 24.—About a year ago a daughter of John Corkery, in Bremen County, brought a charge of incest against her father, for which he was bound over. He stoutly denied the charge, but found few believers, and he subsequently committed suicide. His daughter now confesses that she trumped up the charge, and has disappeared, and it is believed has entered upon a life of prostitution.

Post Office Robber Arrested.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Nov. 24.—The man who robbed the Post Office at Shell-Rock two or three weeks ago, was arrested at Burlington on Sunday, and will be brought to Dubuque for trial at the present term of the United States District Court.

Promised Raid on Dealers in Bogus Bonds.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—It is stated that detectives will, to-morrow, make arrests of parties who lately floated half a million dollars of forged United States bonds and securities. Facts of a startling nature are promised.

Election Frauds in New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—Commissioner Davenport, it is reported, will issue warrants for the arrest of a number of prominent politicians charged with fraud at the last election.

WISCONSIN.

Appointment by the Governor of a Committee to Visit the Penal and Charitable Institutions—Other Appointments.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 24.—Gov. Washburn has appointed from the members of the Senate holding over and members-elect of the Assembly, according to law, the following Visiting Committee to the State Institutions for the year 1873: Senators—Francis Campbell, of Lafayette County; Walter S. Greene, of Jefferson; Assemblymen—W. H. Bertran, of Brown County; Philo Dunning, of Dane; A. Finkerburg, of Buffalo. Of this Committee, two members, Greene and Dunning, are Democrats, and the others Republicans. The Committee are to meet on the 9th of December at the Executive office, preparatory to a tour with the Governor for the purpose of inspecting the State charitable and penal institutions.

The Hon. W. R. Taylor, Governor-elect, has been invited to accompany the Committee.

FURTHER APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR.

The Governor has appointed the Hon. Thomas D. Grimes, of Oshkosh, a member for five years of the Board of Trustees of the Northern Hospital for the Insane, vice Danforth, whose term expired Nov. 18, 1873. He has also appointed George D. Waring, of Berlin, District-Attorney of Green Lake County, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of M. A. Hurley.

FIRES.

At Taunton, Mass.

TAUNTON, Mass., Nov. 24.—The Taunton Car Company's shops and stock were damaged to the amount of $40,000 by fire last night. Insured. The main building was saved.

Not Burned.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—A San Francisco (Cal.) dispatch announces that there is no truth in the special telegram of last evening that the Central Pacific bridge at Oakland was burned.

Prairie Fire in Dakota.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Nov. 24.—A prairie fire broke out near Vermillion, D. T., this afternoon, destroying barns, houses, and other property to the value of several thousand dollars. Owing to the high wind prevailing at the time, it was with great difficulty that the fire could be kept from the town. Three men are reported burned to death. This report lacks confirmation.

CASUALTIES.

Fatal Accidents in Iowa.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MCGREGOR, Ia., Nov. 23.—Mr. Hendrickson, of Osage, Ia., was fatally injured by an infuriated hog a few days ago.

Near Nora Springs, Ia., on Thursday, Mrs. Tatum, two boys, and two young children, were thrown over an embankment. Mrs. Tatum was fatally injured. The children escaped with no serious injury.

Switchman Killed at Peoria.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 24.—This evening a switchman named John Curtin, in the employ of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, while running to open a switch for an approaching train, caught his foot between the rail and wheel guard, and before the train could be stopped it passed over his leg and left arm, cutting them off. He died in a few hours.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Damages Against a County.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MCGREGOR, Iowa, Nov. 23.—Dr. J. W. Davis has recovered damages against Allamakee County, Iowa, in the Circuit Court of Clayton County, to the amount of $3,800, for being precipitated from the bridge at the mouth of the Iowa River. The county, it is understood, proposes to appeal to the Supreme Court.

INDIANAPOLIS.

A Bribery Case in the City Council.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 24.—The City Council Investigation Committee to-night preferred charges against Edward Regan, Councilman of the Fifth Ward, who is charged with proposing to sell his vote on the passage of the canal ordinance to the Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad Company for $50. The trial is fixed for Dec. 3.

THE CALIFORNIA MINT.

SAN FARANCISCO, Nov. 24.—Dr. H. R. Linderman reports to the Secretary of the Treasury that a thorough examination of the charges against Gen. Lagrange, the Superintendent of the San Francisco Mint, failed to show anything against the personal or official integrity of that gentleman.

UPPER MISSISSIPPI NAVIGATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Nov. 24.—During the navigation season just closed 355 packets passed through the draw of the Davenport bridge. The number of tow-boats passing through was 2,312, and the number of barges 680. The season lasted from March 27 to Nov. 17.

A HEAVY TAX BILL.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 24.—The tax bill for city taxes against the Louisville & Portland Canal Company, amounting to $105,900, running five years, has been presented to the Canal Company, who decline payment, it is understood, on account of their relations with the Government. The authorities consider them taxable, and a suit will probably grow out of the affair.

THE ERIE CANAL.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 24.—Reports say there is very heavy rain east along the line of the canal, with mild weather, and good prospects of getting through.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 24.—It rained here all day, and there is a prospect of getting the entire fleet of boats on the canal through. All in section No. 1 have reached the river.

BRITISH WAR VESSEL MISSING.

HALIFAX, Nov. 24.—Grave apprehensions are felt here for the safety of Her Majesty's ship Sirius, now thirty-six days out from Halifax for England. She had a crew of nearly 300 men. When leaving port the Captain expressed confidence in making the passage in a fortnight.

KANSAS CITY LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 24.—CATTLE—Receipts, 271; shipments, 190. The market is lifeless, with but few buyers in attendance. Sales of Colorado and Texas steers were made at $2.20@2.25.

HOGS—Firm, with a brisk demand from packers, at from $3.45 to $3.50.

MISCELLANEOUS.

If California vintners can profit in selling their wine at 30 cents a gallon, how do the poor agents live who sell it at $18 a dozen?

—Mike Igo, the pugilist, was so insulting to a Justice of the Peace at Red Wing, Minn., that the magistrate knocked him down with a chair.

—The *Church Union* styles "hot and hotter" the fact that the First Unitarian Church of Baltimore has had for its pastors, in the order named, the Revs. Messrs. Furniss, Bellows, Sparks, Blazup, and Burnop.

—The Corso, the leading street of Rome, is doomed. It must make way for a broader and grander thoroughfare, better befitting the capital of Italy.

—A Californian recently found a box containing $40,000 in gold, but was absurd enough to spoil the fun of the thing by dying from excessive joy.

—The Terre Haute *Express* says: "There are at least 1,000 men in this city willing to enlist as field officers in a war to conquer Cuba. There is also a right smart sprinkling of martyr souls willing to go as sutlers and quartermasters."

—At the next Roman Carnival, the foolish and cruel horse-races, known as the "Barberi," will be definitely abolished, while other and more sensible amusements will be provided for a populace still as fond as ever they were of bread and shows.

—Dr. Schliemann has sent photographs of his Trojan collection of antiquities to Mr. Gladstone, in the hope that the originals may be purchased by the nation. It is said that Mr. Gladstone has placed the matter in competent hands.

—Memphis is running her deferred Industrial Exposition. It is expected to close on the 19th of December. Her misfortunes have been great, and the Exposition is not likely to prove a success.

—The Gilroy (Cal.) people, in a fit of moral aberration, the other day, formed the proprietors of their dance-houses in a line and marched them four miles out of the town, requesting them not to return.

—A lady of Russell County, Kan., writing to the Topeka *Commonwealth*, in speaking of the newcomers, says: "Starvation stands at our doors, and, if aid does not come to us, I really do not see how we are going to get through the winter."

—An exchange, remarking upon the manner in which mourning is carried on in the South Pacific, the Louisville *Courier-Journal* expresses the opinion that "some prominent financiers in Washington could tell how mourning is carried on in the North Pacific."

—The Archbishop of Cologne has been summoned to appear before the Police Court of Cologne to answer a charge of having published a libel on the Old Catholic Church in the *Catholische Anzeiger*, a clerical newspaper appearing at Cologne.

—Several geese recently died in Mormon Island, Cal., and upon dissection gold dust in fatal quantities was discovered in their gizzards. The geese, however, had not previously been in the habit of laying golden eggs.

—The steel gun manufacturer, Krupp, in Essen, has forbidden his workmen to enter into any discussion of religious questions in his establishment, and will immediately dismiss any one, from the lowest journeyman to the highest official, who disturbs its religious peace.

—It is expected that a deputation of German Catholics will shortly arrive at the Vatican, and will present to the Pope an address, each signature to which is written on a separate banknote. The banknotes used represent the sum of 50,000 florins.

—The famous estate of Kinderhook, New York, the residence of ex-President Martin Van Buren, has been purchased by James Van Alstyne and John Van Buren (a namesake of the late Hon. John Van Buren, son of the President,) for the sum of $32,000. The farm adjoining the mansion comprises about 225 acres.

—The author of the hymn, "Rock of Ages Cleft for Me," was an English Episcopal clergyman, named Toplady. The author of "Abide with Me," the well-known hymn chant, was the Rev. Henry Francis Lyte, of Devon; and the popular hymn, "Nearer, My God, to Thee," was the production of a Unitarian lady, Mrs. Sarah Flower Adams, wife of an English engineer.

—It appears from certain letters written to an English educational journal—the *Scholastic Register*—that corporal punishment of young ladies in female seminaries, is still practiced in England. Canes, leather straps, riding-whips, and birch-brooms applied to the bare arms and shoulders is the form of punishment inflicted. One of the faults for which this kind of chastisement is considered appropriate is that of flirting with gentlemen.

—The St. Louis *Republican* says there seems to be a premium this year on men who have not stolen anything. Put one of them up for office, and, no matter what party he belonged to, he goes in with a rush.

—An action against a dentist for pulling the wrong teeth came before a Keene (New Hampshire) Court, the other day. The plaintiff, Mrs. Alice Lovell, having died, her interests were represented by her husband, who asserted that his lamented spouse gave the dentist, Dr. I. W. Russell, special directions to pull certain teeth and not to molest certain other teeth, but he made a clean sweep of one jaw, and was rapidly harvesting the crop of the other, when Mrs. Lovell recovered from the anæsthetic. The suit was for $5,000 damages, but the jury, considering that it might have been a mere misunderstanding on the dentist's part, and that the plaintiff was dead, thought $20 about right.

—Gunnery is not taught, it appears, in Dartmouth College. Several students of that venerable institution being out shooting lately, found a coon in a tree. They shot at one animal twenty-four times without hitting him, while he sneered at their clumsiness from his perch. At last, coming down, having lost all patience at being killed so clumsily, he went for those literary young men. Long the battle raged. The stock of a $250 gun was shivered. Coonie died at last, for the odds against him were fearful. He was one of the heaviest characters of his class, and weighed 30 pounds and 6 ounces over.

—There is a paper down in Texas which stigmatizes the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor as "Belly Dick who has had his nose pulled, and after all such indignities signed a Lie Bill," and who calls the editor of the opposition paper "Old Slimy of the *State Gazette*."

—A writer on French manners observes: "It is one of the highest merits of the system that it tacitly lays down the principle that all persons meeting in the same house know each other without the formality of an introduction. Any man may ask a girl to dance, or may speak to anybody at a private party. Another merit of French manners is the general absence of false shame. If a boy drops his book at church he picks it up without blushing. A French woman takes off her bonnet and arranges her hair before the glass in a railway waiting-room without a thought of the presence of bystanders."

—The Russian lady students who some time ago had the doors of the Zurich University closed upon them, have at last found an asylum in the University of Berne. The Government has extended to them the permission to attend that institution, provided they are 18 years of age, can furnish a certificate of good moral conduct, have the consent of their parents or guardians, and pass an acceptable examination. This permission has been framed so as to apply to all female students, and not merely to the fair Russian fugitives.

A Scorpion in a Lady's Hair.

From the Nevada Transcript.

A lady in this city, a few evenings since, was startled in a most shocking manner on discovering a scorpion on her head-dress. It appears that during the afternoon she had been out in the graveyard, where the bug probably got on her dress, thence to her head-dress. During the evening, while she was arranging her hair, she felt something singular about it, and commenced to ascertain the cause, and no sooner had she placed her hand on the bug, when she received a severe and painful bite on one of her fingers. Her husband who happened to be near by, rushed to her, and, seeing the situation, folded a towel together, and took the bug from her hair, and while doing so received a sting through the thickness of cloth in his hand.

THE CHARITY BALL.

The Beauty and Fashion of the City Present.

The People, Dresses, Music, Supper, and General Arrangements—Notes, Etc

The great charity ball of the season, which has been gotten up so rapidly and successfully, took place last night at Kingsbury Music Hall. The arrangements were admirable, and, indeed, the hall itself is admirably adapted to the purposes of a ball. The entrance was laid with matting, and the hall being so near the level, a long climb up steep stairs was avoided. The dressing-rooms in the lower hall were divided from the supper-room by temporary partitions, and the arrangements for receiving and returning coats, etc., were excellent.

The upper hall was laid with a close, hard floor, planed and polished to a glass-like surface, the only objection to which being that, if anything, it was too slippery. The ball-room is undoubtedly one of the most beautiful in this country, needing no extra decoration to increase its elegance.

By 9 o'clock the carriages began to arrive, and at 10 the hall was handsomely filled, dancing having begun at half-past 9. While many of those who had bought tickets were detained at home by the weather, the number present was about 350, and the floor was just sufficiently covered to make it a scene of brilliant gayety without overcrowding.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Underhill, Mr. and Mrs. Barrett, Mr. and Mrs. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Bridge, Miss Allison, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Miss Scovel, Miss Pierce, Mrs. Barter, Miss Waldron, Miss Cady, Mr. and Mrs. Shortall, Mrs. Jacobs, Miss Staples, Miss Beardsley, Mr. and Mrs. Long, Mr. and Mrs. Runnion, Miss Nelson, Miss Hibbard, Miss Spencer, and many of the other well known society people of the city and the suburbs Hyde Park and Kenwood.

Where so many elegant dresses were grouped together, it would be impossible to notice them all, but one or two were especially noticeable. The finest, perhaps, in the ball-room was a black velvet, faced with white satin, with a lace trimming and heavy trail. An invisible lavendar, cut low in the neck, and trimmed with deep fringe and Roman pearls was one of the most tasteful dresses, being particularly well-suited to the wearer. *Decollete* dresses were not the rule, yet it was noticeable that those who wore them were very happy in their selections of colors, and showed admirable taste throughout in their dresses.

The music was considered the finest that has ever been played for dancing in this city, and the supper, furnished by Kinsley, was excellent, though perhaps not quite up to the standard expected from him.

Taken as a whole, the ball was a most enjoyable affair, and the financial results are expected to be very good.

POSTPONED.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 24.—A dispatch from the President of the Indiana Press Association states that the St. Louis Editorial Convention, called to meet on the 26th inst., has been postponed.

MARRIAGES.

LAWRENCE—COOK—At the residence of the parents of the bride, on the 20th inst., by the Rev. William Alvin Bartlett, Mr. Charles H. Lawrence and Miss Nellie E. Cook, only daughter of the Hon. B. C. Cook, of this city.

ROBINSON—PROUD—Nov. 19, in this city, at the residence of the groom, 136 West Washington-st., Mr. R. A. Robinson, of the firm of Durand Bros. & Co., and Abbie A., youngest daughter of John R. Proud, Esq., of East Greenwich, R. I.

☞ Providence and Boston papers please copy.

DEATHS.

SUMMERS—Emma E., aged 26 years, at her residence in Highwood, Saturday, Nov. 22.

There will be services at house at 1 p. m. to-day (Tuesday), and funeral train will run to Highwood to take funeral to Rosehill.

RIBOLLA—Louise P. Schachel, wife of Alex. Ribolla, at 10½ o'clock a. m., Sunday, Nov. 23.

Funeral and services (Lutheran) from her late residence, No. 653 Butterfield-st., at 12 o'clock to-day, Tuesday, Nov. 25. Funeral by carriages to Graceland. Friends and acquaintances are invited.

☞ Braunschweig (Germany), papers please copy.

AUCTION SALES.

BY G. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

GRAND AUCTION SALE OF

DRY GOODS!

TUESDAY, NOV. 25.

This will be, without exception, the sale PAR EXCELLENCE of the season. Consignors have ordered us to close all goods and we shall endeavor to accommodate them in our efforts on Tuesday. Our stock consists of Dress Goods, Custom-made Clothing, Knit Goods, White Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, &c.; 10 Cases Gents' Merino Shirts and Drawers; Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hdkfs., Ties, Shirts, Jackets, &c.; Laces, Embroideries, Edgings, Insertions, Ruffling, &c.; Ladies' and Misses' Trimmed Hats. The stock of a dealer in Toys, China Ware, Dolls, &c.; closing business will be offered. Also, Woolens, Blankets, Government Goods, Hats, Caps, Fur Goods, and Umbrellas. A full line Ingrain, Hemp, and Dutch Carpets will be sold at 11 o'clock. Regular sale opens at 9½ o'clock.

LUNCH AT 12 O'CLOCK.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

For Wednesday's (Nov. 26) Sale of

BOOTS AND SHOES

WE SHALL OFFER AN

UNEQUALED ASSORTMENT

Of all grades, that we are ordered to CLOSE OUT.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

By TAYLOR & HARRISON.

Tuesday, Nov. 25, at 10 O'clock.

10 Cases Rhine Wine.
30 Cases choice Champagne.
10 Cases Hennessy Brandy.
24 Kegs Scotch and Irish Whisky, 3 and 5 galls. each.
20 Pkgs. Whiskies in pints and quarts.
5 Cases German DeKuyper's Gin; and a good assortment Whiskies, Port and Sherry Wines, and other liquors.

TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers,
204 and 206 East Madison-st.

JOBBERS' STOCK OF

Fine Furnishing Goods

AT AUCTION,

Wednesday, Nov. 26, 9 1-2 A. M.,

204 AND 206 EAST MADISON-ST.,

Consisting of Fine White Dress Shirts, Negligee Shirts, Fine Suspenders, Cotton and Merino Half-Hose, Fine Undershirts and Drawers, Cardigan Jackets (of finest quality), Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Ties, &c. Also a large consignment of WOOL AND MERINO HOSIERY.

These goods were made up for the best trade, and the attention of dealers is called to the sale of this elegant stock.

TAYLOR & HARRISON, Auctioneers,
204 and 206 East Madison-st.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

Stock of China, Crockery, Glassware, Lamps,

Wednesday, Nov. 26, at 9 1-2 o'clock,

At our Store, 84 and 86 Randolph-st. Entire Stock of a Dealer. China, Crockery, Glassware, Cutlery, Plated Ware, China and Gilt Vases, Fancy Ornaments, Tea Sets, Dinner Sets, Lamps, &c., &c. Will be sold in lots to suit.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

Friday Morning, Nov. 28, at 9 1-2 o'clock,

We make another IMMENSE SALE of

Housekeeping Goods

AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

New and Second-Hand Parlor Suits, Marble-Top and Walnut Chamber Sets, Wardrobes, Lounges, Book-Cases, Extension Tables, Marble-Top and Walnut Centre Tables, Blankets, Comforters, Quilts, Crockery, Glassware, Cook and Parlor Stoves, &c.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

VARIETY SALE.

New Parlor Sets, Piano Fortes, Oil Paintings, Toys, Carriages, Buggies, Phaetons, Harness, Double and Single Cutters, and General Merchandise, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 26, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesrooms, 15 and 17 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE.

AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, NOV. 25, AT 10 A. M., at No. 362 West Madison-st., about $2,000 worth of household goods, consisting of parlor and chamber furniture, 100 bedsteads, springs and mattresses, Brussels and Ingrain carpets, 12 parlor stoves, &c., &c.; 4 horses, 1 buggy, 2 Democrat-wagons, 6 sets of harness, 1 carriage.

WANTED.

WANTED—200 WOODCHOPPERS FOR MICHIGAN. Apply to CHRISTIAN & BING, No. 1 [illegible]